App. F. IX-4

192 6-1927 (Secretary)

File No. 17-26

Previous References
Sanctry 33-25(1)

Serial Nos.

Later References
Dy dept no 38 of 28. Dy

General and Revenue Secretariat.

P.T. 15/12

Serial Nos.

Part B for May 1878

SUBJECT

Reports of the Malnad Improvement Commission of 1925.

Sl no 1.

G.O. No G. 1-50 dt 11.12.26

Passes orders generally on the recommendations of the Malnad Improvement Commission of 1925 with special reference to the Establishment of the Land Mortgage Banks & the introduction of the Record rights & Agriculturist Relief Act

HM 1/12/28
FS 15/12/28

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

NOTES.

File No. 17-26

FILE HEADING.

Report of the Malnad Improvements Committee of 1925

From

No.	Dated	Received

Diary No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

NOTES—First Sheet.

WD.1881—GPB—30 000—1-8-21

C 319 of 25–26.

[App. F. III—2

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 19.

Serial No

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Rec'd 17 DEC. 1925
Reg. No. 4520

Malnad Economic Survey Report &c &c

"

Submitted to the Second Member & Chairman.

The proof of the report was sent to the press yesterday evening and received back at 11 A.M. to-day. As there was a meeting of Branch Officers in connection with Secretariat Reorganization from 3 P.M. yesterday and again from 12 noon to-day I was not able to look at the proof. I am therefore carrying a copy of it with me and shall see it and send it back from camp, if possible. I am sending a copy to Mr. Matthan for perusal and suggestions if any.

2) Mr. Banga Rao has seen a copy of the bye-laws and has suggested some slight changes which may be adopted I am asking Mr. Sringaram to go through the proof once and see to spelling errors and minor matters. As to any deviation of importance from the wording now accepted he will take the Member's approval. As the Member was pleased to say that the Government would not in all liklihood be able to consider the report this month I beg to suggest that we might take some more time and ensure the elimination of errors and submit the report to Government on the 2nd of January. This will give Mr. Matthan some time to look through the report and the Press also some time to read the proofs carefully and print correctly. Not counting the Christmas days we shall be taking in effect 11 days from now for bringing the report into a final shape and submitting to Government. This I submit is not too long considering the importance of the report.

Second Member

P.T.S. 12/12

2) Why I gave down beside the point, but has been on the earlier note and I see no reason to change it.

The idea was to give Mr. Matthan & the President and myself some time. This I omit ought to show that delay in submitting the report would not materially delay its consideration. MWJ

A

5441
12.12

Note—Contn. Sheet

App. F. III—2]

WD 0569—GPB—40,000—3-7-25

File No. of 192

General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

4) Chief Secy may please take the Dewan's orders on A. Dr. will be good if this Report could be considered in Council in the 1st or 2nd week of January — if this is possible let me be so informed in time to send it in before 21st inst. if not on 2nd Jany. The present delay is due to his being on leave; he had promised to send it in during leave & on 17th inst.

Dr
14/12/25

5) As this is about the Mudaliy Dewan and the Hon Members will intervene it would perhaps be desirable to take up the report for consideration early in Jany. The details of the recommendations have to be examined in detail. Dr. will be requested meanwhile to have ready the report the Venkatasamiyar might be finished with a little more energy

14/12/25

6) I came back for a day from leave today as promised. I find Dr. Mudaliar has not yet sent back the proposals any suggestions. I have therefore to wait for his reply. I have spared neither time nor trouble, so far as myself and concerned, in attending to this report but find that the meetings referred to in para 4 above and the need for waiting for others have considerably delayed its submission. I shall leave my address during leave at the office and attend to this matter when I am

17/12

7) I have come back for this work today, but the report cannot be sent today. Attention is invited to para 4 above

17/12

8) I came back for a day from leave today as promised. I find Dr. Mudaliar has not yet sent back the proposals any suggestions. I have therefore to wait for his reply. I have spared neither time nor trouble, so far as myself and concerned, in attending to this report but find that the meetings referred to in para 4 above and the need for waiting for others have considerably delayed its submission. I shall leave my address during leave at the office and attend to this matter when I am

17/12

(Recd.) 19/12/25 at 1-10 P.M.

9) Sh

14/12/25

15.12

19/12

Dr. Mudaliar

Dr. Mudaliar

Dr. Mudaliar

Serial No.

The Dewan has ordered the
papers to be circulated. If
spare copies are desired by
the Dewan or Members,
it may be possible to consider
this in next week's Council
Chefoo etc. Comps

Lee
4/1/26

For Secretary to be circulated

DMS
4/1

Mr Hawkes
Dewan.

2 copies are submitted

Seen whether
it be necessary
to circulate papers
at the Council meeting
will please
C.
8/1

6105
8/1/26

2nd Mrs. Seen

Lee
9/1/26

9.1

232
11.1

Mr Hawkes

Seen

11.1

a copy of the
report may be seen
taken from the office

Papers are scheduled
by 4 when this matter
is to be arranged for. Hawkes 11.1
agenda is not likely to be heard
before 12/1/26

11/1

9/1

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

@ 319 5

[App. F. III—2

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 192

Serial No

Should we may meet on a sitting - Say Saturday February 8th inst
1 Condemnation to Members
2
15=2

2nd Member I agree 16/2/26
1st Member 17/2/26

7125/15/2

I have arranged for a meeting of the Standing Committee next Saturday morning

I will ask this be meeting to consider the Railway Improvement Committee's report may be held after the Legislative Council Session are over

16/2

Dewan

17/2

Agreed
16/2

Meeting held as soon as the Council session is over

This may perhaps be held on Monday the 8th inst

Dewan 3/3/26
Yes V
33

Note—Contn. Sheet

b

Subject:

Report of the Malnad Improvement Committee.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

The scheme of Land Mortgage Bank as may be proposed be tried as an experimental measure in one or a group of Talooks in the Shimoga Dt. A draft Bill to be prepared and placed before the Darbar session of the Legislative Assembly

a) The question of advancing loans on the lines of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act need not be considered in the present

b) There will be no separate agency for working all the funds being placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner who will be assisted by a Committee consisting of the D.C the President of the Dt Board the Dt Medical Officer the Dt Inspector of Schools the Dt Forest Officer the Executive Engineer in charge of the Malnad Irrigation Works together with some non-official members half of whom may be members of the Dt Board They may meet twice a year at the Head Quarters of the Taluk and such other suitable places as may be found convenient for the Committee

Mul A 11 1913

c) The Committee may adopt such measures as they may consider necessary for the purpose of

WD 01264—GPB—40,000 -17-12-25

8

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No.

of 192 .

Serial No	
1.	[File given to U.S. as requires by them and Recd. the file back from the U.S. on 24/3/26]

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

G.R.S. III—8

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

6/ Punjab Govt. had
agreed to submit his
draft on the Malaad
Dee's report; but with
their reed, & thus
the last Council before
A-A, the
a wh. there is
an interpellation or
resolution on the subject

Chit
te on this

The main points to
5) be considered
(1) What is the total
point that is intended
(2) How is this Govt
to be helped among the
main items of work
(3) Number of this work
Govt entrusted to
Board & Rly Dept
(4) Should there be
a Special Officer
in charge of works

draft in a way with state
limit. I shall submit fair d
and it may be taken up afterwards
RB
9/6

been done at least
Please forward my
notes & Submis
draft & file as
soon as possible.

dee
9/6/26

9)

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Serial No.

10) Kind refce. is invited to the Council instructions contained at flag
Subsequent to this the matter was considered in Council and it was decided that a note should be placed before the R-A. on the Land Mortgage Banks Recon of Rights and Agriculturists' Relief Act.
This was done & the R-A. was in favour of
opinion of Govt pursuit 3 Dr Banks viz the Malwa & Nth Vikt Districts
confined to one taluk in each case instd
of the recon of rights & the Agl Relief
Act was to be introduced.

11) A draft order is sent
for consideration.

PR
25/6.

12) I am sorry that a copy of a report
of the Committee not the Banks.
only Note of
decisions pour up.
does remember Cole having
proposed Combining Kadur & Hassan

Wedged in between notes & not seen since seen. 11177 25/6

have not definitely decided & I have changed this portion

Lee
26/6.

13) Appd -

14) Please pour up a short D.F.N also in wh. it may be stated in general terms that proposals re Land Mtg. Banks & Relief - not R. of Rights? Due training proposals made in — by our Coll. x

Lee
2.8.40

15) x Please also state in draft that immediate action such the letter framed for calling together a meeting of the Chairmen for formal interested Land Mtg. Banks & the under Sec- Coop Dept.

Lee

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

[illegible]

WD 01264—GPB—40,000—17-12-25

Serial No	
	16/ Draft G.O. Subject reserved Recommendation RG 1/7 Mr CC 1.7.26
10/1.7.	
	17/ Final note Subd. in person to the First Member. Appd. and signed by him. RG 1/7
	18/ D.S.N. for approval Dewan. RG 1/7

Cap Sankrit

As desired by the Dewan I have examined the order proposed to be issued on the report of the Sepcial Committee appointed for the Malnad Improvements somewhat ~~and~~ minutely.

The first thing that struck me in reading the order is that the language in many places requires considerable improvement and that there are many verbal and other inacuracies. For instance the summary of the very first order mentioned in the ~~preamble~~ first para is inacurate. I have marked by crosses various places in which it appears to me that the language requires to be improved ar verbal or other inacuracies have to be corrected. Apart from the improvement in language I think that the draft requires further consideration in Council.

The suggestions of the Committee have been classified in the Order under two heads. The more important matters referred to in para 4 of the draft and the other suggestions referred to in para 3. It is stated in para 3 that a list of the proposals is attached to the order. There is no separate list. Presumably the list attached to the Committee's report is meant to be taken as the basis. A perusal of that list shows that it cannot be referred en-bloc to the Heads of Departments and that it would be much better to take up one proposal after another in the Secretariat and pass a specific

Mr L for the Hon. Member
Hon. 15.7.46

I have also had up an alternative draft for consideration. The matter is being expedited & perhaps it will be issued in a few days time

Member 15/7/46. Inte

I shall be glad if R Rao Chief Sec & Mr will kindly discuss together about this matter & form up a final draft. (Guarantee of interest to Chief Sec is a new post which has not been accepted by Govt yet)

23/7/46

Ch Sec with compts. Idiot let me know when 7 or can see him

28/7

order on each point. It is not possible to deal with these points separately in a comprehensive order but by merely asking the Heads of Departments to take necessary action, there is every likelihood of the matters receiving no attention at all. Unless a matter can be disposed of by the Head of a Department it is desirable that all necessary action should be taken in the Secretariat and a final order issued from here.

In regard to para 7, I do not think Government should commit themselves to a statement like this viz. that a case for the formation of Land Mortgage Bank, the introduction of record of rights or the undertaking of legislation for the relief of agricultural indebtedness is undoubtedly strong. In fact if paras 7,8,9 and 10 are read closely a good deal of discrepancy will be apparent. What Government may declare is that they are prepared to take action on the lines suggested to see to what extent these measures will prove beneficial to the Malnad.

Moreover there is no use in introducing legislation for the relief of agricultural indebtedness unless Government are prepared to create the necessary financial agencies for paying off the creditors and the new banks proposed with limited scope mentioned in the order will not go very far in helping the Malnad agriculturists.

WD 01264—GPB—40,000—17-12-25

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 192 7

Serial No.

19) A fresh draft G.O. on the Madras Temples Committee's report is submitted

First Member
Hon'ble
Ch. Secy.
RR 7/9

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
7 - SEP. 1926
Reg. No. 1829.

20) I concur. Hon'ble Minister may be requested to meet Council members

1st Member
Secy
7/9/26

21) I agree. The other suggestions of the Committee have to be tabulated & dealt with, responsibility for each subject being fixed & proposals separately submitted

2771/7/9

7/9/26

22) I would like to have a copy of the tabulated statement referred to in the Members' minutes.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL
SEP. 1926
No. 1933

8.9.26

2nd Member

23) Minutes 8/9,

9/9/26

1/0 8

Extract from the Proceedings of the 782 nd *Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the* 9 9 *19* 26

80. Subject- (Clause xii of the Schedule)

Draft Government Order on the Malnad Improvement Committee Report.

...

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

The draft order may be approved.

"EXTRACT"

Chief Secretary to Government.

WD 1471—GPB—2,000—1-3-21

WD 01264—GPB—40,000—17-12-26

4337

[App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat | Sam File No. 86 of 192 | 10

Serial No.

30) D.S.N. for ~~[illegible]~~ Reg
Dewan 22/9
~~[illegible]~~

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
22. SEP. 1926
Reg. No. 9208

31) apps.
jm
24.9.26

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

90

of measures already sanctioned by Government and being carried out in the various Departments of Government, and the second group consists of recommendations on matters on which specific orders of Government are required. It is unnecessary for me to refer in this note to the recommendations falling under the first group. They are indicated in para 2 of the draft G.O. submitted herewith.

As regards the second group, the main recommendations relate to (1) the formation of Land Mortgage Banks, (2) the introduction of a Record of Rights and (3) the undertaking of legislation for the relief of agricultural indebtedness in the Malnad.

Of these, the most important recommendation is the one relating to the formation of Land Mortgage Banks. This question has long been under the consideration of Government. Nearly ten years ago, a scheme had been submitted to Government when I was the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It underwent examination by various bodies, such as, the Agricultural - - Board of the Economic Conference, the Economic Conference, the Co-operative Committee, the Special Malnad Improvement Committee, etc., and the main lines of the scheme have met with the approval of these bodies.

Page 1 of Office Note

The matter was considered in Council last March and it was provisionally decided that as an experimental measure, one Land Mortgage Bank of the type suggested may be started in the Shimoga District with its operations restricted to Sagar Taluk, that its working might be examined for a couple of years and, if found satisfactory, steps might be taken for its extension to the whole district as well as into the other Malnad Districts of Hassan and Kadur. The question of the introduction of a Record of Rights and of undertaking legislation for the relief of agricultural indebtedness was left over for subsequent consideration.

The matter was examined once again in Council last June and it was thought that before finally passing orders, advantage might be taken of the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly to obtain the opinion of that House on these important questions. A note was accordingly prepared and placed before the Assembly. After considerable discussion, the members of the Assembly expressed themselves as being in favour of the final opinion of Government that each of the three Malnad Districts should have

Another matter of importance dealt with in the draft Government Order is that of affording facilities to members of the Depressed Classes for acquiring lands. This has engaged the anxious consideration of Government but the results so far are inadequate. The only means of success appears to be for Government to give financial assistance in suitable cases and under proper safeguards so far as their resources permit. The point is dealt with in para 11 of the draft Government Order.

The Committee have among other matters recommended the entertainment of a special staff for carrying out measures connected with medical relief, sanitary and other improvements. Government consider that as these measures all come within the normal activities of one or another of the Departments of Government, it is not desirable to revive the arrangements of having a separate establishment for improvement work in the districts, the extra expenditure or establishment required, if any, in the respective Departments being applied for separately. Government are also not in favour of effecting any readjustment of the districts. In regard to the agency for attending to the work in each district, the Malnad Improvement Committee is proposed to be revived and constituted with the Deputy Commissioner as the Chairman and a few of the ~~District~~ Officers in the District and non-official gentlemen as members.

The other proposals regarding medical relief, etc., will be worked up separately.

The draft Government Order which is now submitted is in the nature of a statement of the intentions of the Government in regard to the measures necessary for the improvement of the Malnad and may be graciously approved.

K. Mundy.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bangalore,
21st September 1926.

Submitted to His Highness

33) I beg to submit herewith a Final Note by the First Member of Council on the subject of the measures to be undertaken for the improvement of the Malnad. The draft order which accompanies deals with the recommendations of the Committee constituted in September last to consider the report of the Special Officer for an Economic Survey of the Malnad, who was appointed in January 1925.

2. I solicit the gracious approval of His Highness to the proposals made in the Final Note and the draft order.

Mirza M. Ismail

Bangalore.
24th September 1926.

S.N.

YC108

General and Revenue Secretariat

Measures to be undertaken for the improvement of the Malvad-

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circlated to the Members of Council at headquaters and then sent to the Secretariat coneerned for the issue of orders.

37/ Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders before /after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

.....Department.

38/ Mr Ranga Rao will please take action & appr PC as Regr. Stc. ~~of Applications~~ ~~Receipts~~ Regr of Ls. may perhaps also advisory Control, as also Coop Soc Inspectors.

3939/8/10

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

8/10

2642/9.X.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

39/ 9/10/26

~~EXTRA MEMBER OF COUNCIL.~~

Genl Regr

NOTE- Contn. sheet.

40/ As the Secy has urgent work here & Mr. N.D. will please see to the issue of the orders over i/print- above. Send to matter over telephone

Secretary RD 10/10

WD 01228—GPB—37,500.

General and Revenue Secretariat

Sans File No. 14 — 16 — App. F. of 192 6

Serial No.

To The Heads of Depts:
The Dist. & Sub:
The Presidents & Vice Pres.
The Sanys to Govt.
The Sans, Economic Conference

No C 1-50 dt 11.10.1926

Passes orders re measures to be undertaken for the improvement & the Malnad

Now that the Land Mortgage Bank Scheme has been approved and three institutions of the kind are likely to be formed before the close of this Calendar year, it is necessary to decide who should guide and supervise their working.

Though I do not find the point referred to in the Malnad Improvt. Committee's report, I believe the Committee considered this Question at one of their Meetings I remember being asked as to who shd. be in charge of these institutions. I believe the general impression of the members was that the Registrar, as such, would not be the best Officer to be in charge of Land Mortgage Banks and that it would be desirable to place them under another Officer.

From some points of view it would be best to keep these institutions

NOTE. Contn. Sheet

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. Jan File No. 17 of 1927

Serial No.

pleased submitted
U.S.
4/5/27

W/m Confidential Branch about the appointment of a Director of Land Mortgage Banks. May these papers be recorded.

Jan RD
4/5/27

B.
Jan RD
4/5/27

4/5/27

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24-5-27

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
General and Revenue Secretariat,
Dated, Camp Mysore, 12th Oct. 1926.

D.O. 53

Dear Sir,

With reference to G.O.No. C. 1-50/Sany ~~dated~~ 17-26-1 dated the 11th October 1926, passing orders on the Malnad Improvement Schame I am desired to say that corrected -- proofs have been sent this morning. I shall feel much -- obliged if you could arrange to send 300 printed copies of the Order without enclosures before 2 P.M. today.

Yours sincerely,

17/10

B.Venkatasubba Rao. Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Assistant Superintendent, Government Press
Mysore.

1891-902/Sani.
925, consti-
the Report
Officer for

3/21st Decem-
the above
t of the
ure).

Sany 17-26-1

th Oct 1926.

No. L.2891-
t October 1924,
Improvement
ten years du-
operation
h this respect
erved the
l Mortgage
consideration

and as a preliminary measure directed that a general economic investigation of at least one typical taluk in each of the three malnad districts be made by an officer specially deputed for the purpose. Orders for carrying out such a survey were issued in January 1925 and the work was entrusted to Mr. S.Kesava Iyengar, Professor of Economics

7.

Hyderabad, as Special Officer. On further consideration it was ordered that the survey be confined to some typical villages in the first instance. The Special Officer completed the survey and submitted a report in July 1925, embodying the results of his investigations. As the report covered a wide range of matters coming within the purview of several departments, Government considered that a detailed examination of the various questions involved was necessary, and for this purpose constituted, in the first order read above, a Committee with Mr. K. Chandy, Member of Council, as Chairman and the gentlemen noted in the margin* as members. The Committee completed their work and submitted a report which was published for general information in January last. A note on three of the main recommendations of the Committee, viz., those regarding the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks, the introduction of a Record of Rights, and legislation for the relief of indebted agriculturists, was placed before the Representative Assembly at the ~~recent~~ last Budget ~~Birthday~~ Session, and Government have also had the benefit of the opinion of that House on these matters

* Messrs.
1. C.S.Balasundaram Iyer,
2. K. Matthan,
3. P. G. D'Souza,
4. N. S. Subba Rao,
5. A. K. Syed Taj Peeran,
6. R. Nanasami Rao,
7. G. B. Heblikar,
8. N. S. Nanjundaiya,
9. C. Srinivasa Rao,
10. C. Subba Rao,
11. Sylvester Pais,
12. Bagamane Devagowda,
13. A. Mahomed Hussain, and
14. Col. W.L.Crawford.

2. The proposals made by the Committee can be classified into two groups, viz.,

have been made after an examination of the whole question de novo and proceed more or less on the lines suggested by the Economic Conference and the Co-operative Committee, with the modification that ~~there should be~~ are proposed separate Banks for each district. The present Committee also consider that it is desirable to introduce a Record of Rights, at least in the area coming under the operation of these Banks and to undertake legislation for the relief of agriculturist debtors. When these proposals were placed before the recent session of the Representative Assembly, it was found that the members of that House were in favour of the establishment of these Banks, and the introduction of the two other measures ~~considered~~ in connection therewith.

4. Government have carefully considered the questions involved in these proposals, and are of opinion that while provision for long-term credit is very much needed in the Malnad, it is difficult to say whether Land Mortgage Banks of the kind proposed are best suited for providing that credit. Nor is it certain that a Record of Rights and a Debt Relief Act would operate altogether for the benefit of the agriculturist population in the Malnad. Land Mortgage Banks are new to India and their working in British Indian Provinces cannot be said to have yet passed ~~beyond~~ the stage of experiment. In view, however, of the fact that successive committees have proposed the establishment of

this class of banks and that the opinion of the Representative Assembly is in favour of the measures recommended, Government are prepared to give the scheme a trial. They feel, however, that there is need for proceeding cautiously in the matter. They are accordingly pleased to direct that steps be taken to establish three banks as proposed by the Committee with the modification that each bank will, for the present, operate over only one taluk ~~in each district~~. The Shimoga District Bank will have jurisdiction only over the Sagar Taluk, that of Kadur over the Koppa Taluk and that of Hassan over the Saklespur taluk.

5. The main objects of the Land Mortgage Banks will be the redemption of mortgages and the improvement of lands. The capital of each Bank will, for the present, consist of two lakhs of rupees made up of 8,000 shares of the value of Rs.25 each. The funds of the Bank will consist of share capital, loans, deposits, grants and other miscellaneous items. The Bank will also be authorised to issue debentures to the extent of 50 per cent of the value of the lands mortgaged to it, provided that the total liabilities of the Bank do not exceed five times the share capital of the Bank. Loans should be restricted to a minimum of Rs. 500 and a maximum of Rs.5,00(in the case of individuals and a minimum of Rs.5,000 and a maximum of Rs. 20,000 in the case of co-operative societies. The

7. Government will also take steps to undertake legislation on the lines of the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act at the earliest possible opportunity. The operation of this measure will, as in the case of the Record of Rights, be confined to the three taluks in which the Land Mortgage Banks carry on their operations. A Bill for this and for other purposes will be immediately prepared and placed, if possible, before the next Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly for the consideration of that House.

8. The Committee propose that for carrying out the measures suggested ~~to be undertaken~~ in connection with medical relief and sanitary and other improvements a special establishment should be appointed. Special staff of the kind proposed was once sanctioned ~~in~~ the Malnad Improvement Scheme and was abolished only in 1921. Government consider that it is not desirable to revive the arrangement of having a separate establishment for carrying out improvement measures ~~under the scheme~~. These measures all come within the normal activities of one or another of the departments of Government and should be attended to by these departments. Any extra establishment or funds required for carrying them out should be applied for by the respective departments of Government. In the same connection the Committee have considered the question of re-adjusting

Officers of the Malnad Sub Divisions, together with a few non-official members, of whom 50 per cent may be members of the District Boards, as members. Each Committee will meet twice a year to review progress and prepare suitable programmes and submit them to Government. There is no objection to the Committees in the three districts meeting together once a year for a general survey of the work done in connection with the Malnad Improvement Scheme.

10. On the detailed suggestions of the Committee for the improvement of sanitation, extension of medical relief, facilities for transport, spread of knowledge, and redress of forest grievances and the like, Government do not propose to pass orders here. Some of the proposals, as for example that regarding the Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway, have, independently of the report of the Committee, been already sanctioned. Some others are under active consideration in the respective departments of Government. Each of these suggestions will be taken up separately and orders issued in due course.

11. On one of these recommendations, however, Government wish, in view of the importance of the subject, to indicate their policy. Government are fully in agreement with the Committee in their recommendation regarding the grant of facilities to the members of

the Depressed Classes to acquire lands in the Malnad. While Government have no objection to grants being made to individual applicants of these classes, they would prefer to have a practicable scheme worked out for dealing with groups of 25 or 30 applicants formed into co-operative societies for the acquisition and cultivation of land as also for arranging for the profitable marketing of the produce raised by them. Government are prepared to help these societies with funds in the initial stages and, in view of the difficulty of finding competent men of the community to manage the societies, to give them the services of suitable persons for managing the work of the societies until men of their own class become available to undertake such work. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Director of Agriculture are requested to consider the matter and submit a joint report to Government within a month from the date of this order.

12. Government trust that the scheme for Land Mortgage Banks sanctioned in this order will find adequate popular support and that the leaders of the people in the Malnad will help to make these Banks a success. The Deputy Commissioners of the three districts concerned are requested to call together a meeting of the leading citizens of the districts and after ascertaining and report to Government what support the scheme is likely to receive at their hands. Submit definite proposals for the orders of Govt. These proposals should be submitted by the end of November next.

13.

13. Government wish to take this opportunity to re-affirm the policy that has been pursued so far in regard to the Malnad. They recognize that the Malnad area, as well as some others similarly constituted, stand in need of special attention. They have under contemplation a health survey of the State and as it is intended that the survey should have special reference to malaria and hook-worm disease, it will relate mainly to the Malnad. Government have ~~within the last month~~ recently included the Hunsur and Heggadevankote taluks of the Mysore District in the area of operation of the Malnad Improvement Scheme. In addition to the usual departmental grants in which the Malnad taluks along with other parts of the State participate, Government will continue to allot a special grant every year for meeting the expenditure involved by measures specially taken up under the Malnad Improvement Scheme. The measures which Government have sanctioned or may sanction can, however, be really successful only with the willing and active cooperation of the people of the Malnad. Government have hopes that such cooperation will be forthcoming.

14. In conclusion, Government desire to express their thanks to Mr. K.Chandy, the Chairman, and the official and non-official members of the Committee for the great care they have bestowed on the consideration of the matter referred to

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them and for the valuable report they have furnished. They also desire to place on record their high appreciation of the labours of Mr. Kesava Iyengar, Special Economic Survey Officer, and note with satisfaction the opinion of the Committee regarding the ability and the zeal with which Mr. M.Venkatesa Iyengar assisted the Committee in the work entrusted to them.

7/9.

Secretary to Government,
Medical and Agrl. Departts.

7/5/46.

To

The Heads of Departments,
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts
The Presidents of District Boards,
The Secretaries to Government,
The Secretary, Economic Development Board.

THE PRESS TABLE.

SGN.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. C. 1-50—Sany. 17-26-1, Camp, Mysore, dated the 11th October 1926.

Malnad Improvement.

Passes orders generally on the recommendation of the Malnad Improvement Committee of 1925, with special reference to the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks and the introduction of the Record of Rights and Agriculturists Relief Act.

READ—

Government Order No. L. 1891-902—Sany. 50-24-13, dated 8th September 1925, constituting a Committee to consider the Report of the Special Economic Survey Officer for the Malnad.

2. Letter No. 4580, dated 18th/21st December 1925, from the Secretary of the above Committee, forwarding the report of the Committee (printed as an Annexure).

ORDER NO. C. 1-50—SANY. 17-26-1, CAMP, MYSORE, DATED THE 11TH OCT. 1926.

In reviewing, in their Order No. L. 2891-904—Sany. 28-24-1, dated the 1st October 1924, the work done under the Malnad Improvement Scheme in the period of about ten years during which it had been in operation and laying down their policy in this respect for the future, Government reserved the question of establishing a Land Mortgage Bank in the Malnad for further consideration, and as a preliminary measure directed that a general economic investigation of at least one typical taluk in each of the three Malnad Districts be made by an officer specially deputed for the purpose. Orders for carrying out such a survey were issued in January 1925 and the work was entrusted to Mr. S. Kesava Iyengar, Professor of Economics, Hyderabad, as Special Officer. On further consideration, it was ordered that the survey be confined to some typical villages in the first instance. The Special Officer completed the survey and submitted a report in July 1925, embodying the results of his investigations. As the report covered a wide range of matters coming within the purview of several departments, Government considered that a detailed examination of the various questions involved was necessary, and for this purpose constituted, in the first order read above, a Committee with Mr. K. Chandy, Member of Council, as Chairman and the gentlemen noted in the margin* as members. The Committee completed their work and submitted a report which was published for general information in January last. A note on three of the main recommendations of the Committee, *viz.*, those regarding the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks, the introduction of a Record of Rights, and legislation for the relief of indebted agriculturists was placed before the Representative Assembly at the last Budget Session. The Government have also had the benefit of the opinion of that House on these matters.

* 1. Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer,
2. ,, K. Matthan,
3. ,, P G. D'Souza,
4. ,, N. S. Subba Rao,
5. ,, A. K. Syed Taj Peeran,
6 ,, R. Nanaswami Rao,
7. ,, G. B. Heblikar,
8. ,, N. S Nanjundiah,
9. ,, C. Srinivasa Rao,
10. ,, C. Subba Rao,
11. ,, Silvester Pais,
12. ,, Bagamane Devagowda,
13. ,, A. Mahomed Hussain, and
14. Col. W. L. Crawford

2. The proposals made by the Committee can be classified into two groups, *viz.*, those relating to the extension or modification of measures already sanctioned (including proposals for the revival of arrangements previously in force but latterly discontinued) and those on which final orders of Government are now required. The suggestions of the Committee in respect of medical relief and sanitation, improvement of tanks, provision of additional facilities under education, transport, cultivation and other similar matters come under the first group. The proposals that a special agency be established for Malnad Improvement work, that a Committee be formed for each district for giving advice as regards improvement measures and that an annual Conference be held to review the work done under this scheme also come under this group.

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ORDER No. C. I-50—SANY. 17-26-1, CAMP, MYSORE, DATED THE 11TH OCT. 1926.

3. The Committee have placed in the forefront of their recommendations the proposal for the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks. The question of a Land Mortgage Bank in the Malnad has been under consideration for a long time. It was considered more than once by the Economic Conference and definite proposals were submitted by the Conference for the formation of a Bank. The question also was considered by the Co-operative Committee appointed by Government in 1920 and detailed proposals regarding such Banks are contained in pages 40 to 42 of the Report of that Committee. The proposals of the present Committee now under consideration have been made after an examination of the whole question *de novo* and proceed more or less on the lines suggested by the Economic Conference and the Co-operative Committee, with the modification that separate Banks are proposed for each district. The present Committee also consider that it is desirable to introduce a Record of Rights, at least in the area coming under the operation of these Banks and to undertake legislation for the relief of agriculturist debtors. When these proposals were placed before the recent session of the Representative Assembly, it was found that the members of that House were in favour of the establishment of these Banks, and the introduction of the two other measures in connection therewith.

4. Government have carefully considered the questions involved in these proposals, and are of opinion that while provision for long-term credit is very much needed in the Malnad, it is difficult to say whether Land Mortgage Banks of the kind proposed are best suited for providing that credit. Nor is it certain that a Record of Rights and a Debt Relief Act would operate altogether for the benefit of the agricultural population in the Malnad. Land Mortgage Banks are new to India and their working in British Indian Provinces cannot be said to have yet passed the stage of experiment. In view, however, of the fact that successive Committees have proposed the establishment of Banks of this class and that the opinion of the Representative Assembly is in favour of the measures recommended, Government are prepared to give the scheme a trial. They feel, however, that there is need for proceeding cautiously in the matter. They are accordingly pleased to direct that steps be taken to establish three Banks as proposed by the Committee with the modification that each Bank will, for the present, operate over only one taluk. The Shimoga District Bank will have jurisdiction only over the Sagar Taluk, that of Kadur over the Koppa Taluk and that of Hassan over the Saklespur taluk.

5. The main objects of the Land Mortgage Banks will be the redemption of mortgages and the improvement of lands. The capital of each Bank will, for the present, consist of two lakhs of rupees made up of 8,000 shares of the value of Rs. 25 each. The funds of the Bank will consist of share capital, loans, deposits, grants and other miscellaneous items. The Bank will also be authorised to issue debentures to the extent of 50 per cent of the value of the lands mortgaged to it, provided that the total liabilities of the Bank do not exceed five times the share capital of the Bank. Loans should be restricted to a minimum of Rs. 500 and a maximum of Rs. 5,000 in the case of individuals and a minimum of Rs. 5,000 and a maximum of Rs. 20,000 in the case of Co-operative Societies. The interest on debentures issued by the Bank as well as that which it will charge in respect of the loans given to the members, should be fixed with reference to the conditions of the money market prevailing at the time the transactions take place. The principal and the interest due by the members will be discharged by a system of equated payments extending over a period of 25 years. Government will be prepared to finance each of these Banks to the extent of a lakh of rupees and to give necessary assistance in their management. The exact manner in which such financial assistance will be given, whether by a guarantee of interest on debentures or in any other suitable form, will be settled with reference to the requirements of each Bank as soon as the other details connected with the starting of the Banks are worked out. They also generally approve of the draft bye-laws for the Banks appended to the report of the Committee.

6. The Record of Rights will be introduced in the three taluks to which the operations of the District Land Mortgage Banks extend. Orders have already

been passed deputing Mr. Heblikar to study the working of this system in the Bombay Presidency and to submit proposals for the introduction of this system into the three taluks. Separate orders will issue regarding the details of this measure on receipt of his proposals.

7. Government will also take steps to undertake legislation on the lines of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act at the earliest possible opportunity. The operation of this measure will, as in the case of the Record of Rights, be confined to the three taluks in which the Land Mortgage Banks carry on their operations. A Bill for this and for other purposes will be immediately prepared and placed, if possible, before the next Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly for the consideration of that House.

8. The Committee propose that for carrying out the measures suggested by them in connection with medical relief and sanitary and other improvements, a special establishment should be appointed. A special staff of the kind proposed was once sanctioned under the old Malnad Improvement Scheme and was abolished only in 1921. Government consider that it is not desirable to revive the arrangement of having a separate establishment for carrying out improvement measures of the kind under reference. These measures all come within the normal activities of one or other department of Government and should be attended to by these departments. Any extra establishment or funds required for carrying them out should be applied for by the respective departments of Government. In the same connection, the Committee have considered the question of re-adjusting the Malnad Districts for administrative convenience, and in view of the difficulties of such adjustment, have suggested that it may be desirable to form separate District Boards for the purely Malnad areas. Government are not in favour of making any changes in the administrative jurisdiction of the Kadur and Hassan Districts. The question of forming separate District Boards for the purely Malnad areas will be deferred for consideration till after the Boards—one for each district—are formed under the District Board Regulation of 1926 and some experience is gained of the working of those Boards.

9. The proposal of the Committee regarding the appointment of District Committees to advise on improvement measures amounts to the revival, with some modifications, of the Committees which were previously in existence for the same purpose but were abolished when Malnad Improvement work was added on to the work of the District Boards of the respective districts. Government approve of the proposal to revive District Committees as they would be able to give their entire attention to Malnad improvement matters. The Committee in each district will consist of the Deputy Commissioner as President and President of the District Board, the District Medical Officer, the District Inspector of Education, the District Forest Officer, the District Health Officer, if any, the Executive Engineer and the Sub-Division Officers of the Malnad Sub-Divisions together with a few non-official members, of whom 50 per cent may be members of the District Boards, as members. Each Committee will meet twice a year to review progress and prepare suitable programmes and submit them to Government. There is no objection to the Committees in the three districts meeting together once a year for a general survey of the work done in connection with the Malnad Improvement Scheme.

10. On the detailed suggestions of the Committee for the improvement of sanitation, extension of medical relief, facilities for transport, spread of knowledge and redress of forest grievances and the like, Government do not propose to pass orders here. Some of the proposals, as for example, that regarding the Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway, have, independently of the report of the Committee, been already sanctioned. Some others are under active consideration in the respective departments of Government. Each of these suggestions will be taken up separately and orders issued in due course.

11. On one of these recommendations, however, Government wish, in view of the importance of the subject, to indicate their policy. Government are fully in agreement with the Committee in their recommendation regarding the grant of facilities to the members of the Depressed Classes to acquire lands in the Malnad.

While Government have no objection to grants being made to individual applicants of these classes, they would prefer to have a practicable scheme worked out for dealing with groups of 25 or 30 applicants formed into Co-operative Societies for the acquisition and cultivation of land as also for arranging for the profitable marketing of the produce raised by them. Government are prepared to help these societies with funds in the initial stages and, in view of the difficulty of finding competent men of the community to manage the societies, to give them the services of suitable persons for managing the work of the societies until men of their own class become available to undertake such work. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Director of Agriculture are requested to consider the matter and submit a joint report to Government within a month from the date of this Order.

12. Government trust that the scheme for Land Mortgage Banks sanctioned in this Order will find adequate popular support and that the leaders of the people in the Malnad will help to make these Banks a success. The Deputy Commissioners of the three districts concerned are requested to call together a meeting of the leading citizens of the districts and after ascertaining what support the scheme is likely to receive at their hands, submit definite proposals for the orders of Government. These proposals should be submitted by the end of November next.

13. Government wish to take this opportunity to re-affirm the policy that has been pursued so far in regard to the Malnad. They recognize that the Malnad area, as well as some others similarly constituted, stand in need of special attention. They have under contemplation a health survey of the State and as it is intended that the survey should have special reference to malaria and hookworm disease, it will relate mainly to the Malnad. Government have recently included the Hunsur and Heggadadevankote Taluks of the Mysore District in the area of operation of the Malnad Improvement Scheme. In addition to the usual departmental grants in which the Malnad taluks along with other parts of the State participate, Government will continue to allot a special grant every year for meeting the expenditure involved by measures specially taken up under the Malnad Improvement Scheme. The measures which Government have sanctioned or may sanction can, however, be really successful only with the willing and active co-operation of the people of the Malnad. Government have hopes that such co-operation will be forthcoming.

14. In conclusion, Government desire to express their thanks to Mr. K. Chandy, the Chairman, and the official and non-official members of the Committee for the great care they have bestowed on the consideration of the matter referred to them and for the valuable report they have furnished. They also desire to place on record their high appreciation of the labours of Mr. Kesava Iyengar, Special Economic Survey Officer, and note with satisfaction the opinion of the Committee regarding the ability and zeal with which Mr. M. Venkatesa Iyengar assisted the Committee in the work entrusted to them.

R. RANGA RAO,
General Secretary to Government

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Secretary, Economic Conference.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of District Boards.
THE PRESS TABLE

WD 420—GBPM—900—11-10-26

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF 1925 ON MALNAD IMPROVEMENT.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Committee was constituted in Government Order No. L. 1891-902—Sany. 50-24-13, dated the 8th September 1925, to consider the Report of an Economic Survey of the malnad carried out by Mr. S. Kesava Iyengar, M.A., Professor, Nizam's College, Hyderabad, who had been appointed for the purpose in February last. The personnel of the Committee was modified in two Government Orders dated the 19th and 27th October 1925. As finally constituted the personnel of the Committee was as below :— Constitution personnel, etc., of Committee.

CHAIRMAN.

Mr. K. Chandy, Second Member of Council.

MEMBERS.

(1) Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Revenue Commissioner.
(2) Mr. K. Matthan, Inspector-General of Education.
(3) Mr. P. G. D'Souza, Chief Secretary to Government.
(4) Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
(5) Mr. A. K. Syed Taj Peeran, Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
(6) Mr. R. Nanasami Rao, Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.
(7) Mr. G. B. Heblikar, Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
(8) Mr. N. S. Nanjundaiya, President, District Board, Hassan District.
(9) Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Vice-President, District Board, Kadur District.
(10) Mr. C. Subba Rao, Vice-President, District Board, Shimoga District.
(11) Col. W. L. Crawford, Coffee Planter.
(12) Mr. Sylvester Pais, Coffee Planter.
(13) Mr. Bagamane Deva Gowda, Coffee Planter.
(14) Mr. A. Mahomed Hussein, Coffee Planter.

SECRETARY.

Mr. M. Venkatesa Iyengar, Under Secretary to Government.

Dr. Usman, Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. R. Ranga Rao, Secretary, Legislative Council and Representative Assembly and Mr. K. H. Ramaiya, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, attended the meetings of the Committee on some days on invitation and helped them in the discussion.

The Committee met on the 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th of November 1925 for deliberation and on 4th and 5th December 1925 for adopting the report.

2. In a comprehensive order issued in October 1924 Government reviewed the operations undertaken for the improvement of the malnad under the Malnad Improvement Scheme inaugurated in 1914, and laid down the general lines of the future policy of Government in this important matter. While expressing their views on various measures and suggestions in connection with the improvement of the malnad, they observed that the question of land mortgage credit required further investigation and promised that a survey would be undertaken with this object. It was in accordance with this order that the appointment of a Special Officer was made in February 1925, and the main object of the survey was the investigation of the need for a Land Mortgage Bank to relieve the indebtedness of the agricultural population in the malnad. The Special Officer carried out a survey of five villages in the Tirthahalli, Koppa and Manjarabad Taluks of the malnad in detail and has submitted a report based on his investigations in these five villages and enquiries made in four other villages close to the frontier and in other places which he visited. Economic Survey Officer and his work.

3. The malnad has long been the object of special concern to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja. It has been observed that the population of this tract of the country has shown a steady decrease census after census. This decrease first attracted Previous history of Malnad Improvement work.

attention when the report of the census of 1901 was published. In the session of the Representative Assembly for 1907, a proposal was made that a Committee should be appointed to enquire into the causes of this decline of population. In 1908 the Sanitary Commissioner was requested to collect statistics for investigating the causes and in 1910 a small establishment was sanctioned for the purpose under the Health Officer of Shimoga District. When the Census of 1911 showed a further decline in the population the urgency of a thorough examination of the problem was immediately recognised. In a speech made in Bangalore in the month of January 1913, His Highness the Maharaja referred to the loss of population in the malnad which he said was a matter of great concern to Government. In March of the same year, the Dewan Mr. (now Sir) M. Visvesvaraya made a tour of the malnad with a view to study the problem on the spot and consult the leaders of the people. In a speech at Saklespur he stated that in places like Ikkeri, Nagar, Hebbe and Mudgere one found unmistakable traces of an active and skilful people having inhabited the country at no distant date. Within a few centuries ago, he observed, this part of the country should have been very thickly populated, perhaps more than the maidan. The only indications now left of an active past were the ruins of old fortresses and irrigation works and stone carvings in deserted temples amidst a weak and declining population. In a note stating the results of his inspection which he prepared shortly after, he said :—

> "The great bulk of the labouring and agricultural population, at least in the northern and central malnad, is steeped in ignorance and superstition and is unenterprising. A large number in Shimoga and Kadur Districts are bound to the sowcars from generation to generation and are hopelessly indebted. They live in houses which are too close to the paddy flats and too close to the cattle sheds in which manure is allowed to collect and fester. They have not learnt to clothe themselves properly against the sudden variations of weather characteristic of this region and so fall an easy prey to pneumonia. Their food is of the poorest and often unwholesome and the water they drink is poisoned by decayed vegetable matter. They have practically no education worth the name and therefore no training or preparation whatever to resist the deadly effects of the climate."

Sir M. Visvesvaraya's proposals.

> "One grave feature of the present situation is the excessive mortality noticed among women in childbirth and among infants. On account of the malarial poison in the system, perhaps, women in childbirth require careful treatment. The state of pregnancy is justly regarded with great apprehension in this region. I understand that, over a large area, women are subjected to barbarous treatment at this particularly critical period of their life. The mortality among infants before they are three years old may also be traced to malarial poison."

In regard to the special measures necessary for improving the situation, he made the following observations :—

> "Special measures seem necessary to equip the population with the powers of resistance necessary to withstand the climate and strengthen their sinews for the battle against adverse circumstances. This can be done by spreading education among the children of the labouring and agricultural classes. Instruction should be given in the public schools on the distinctive characteristics of the malnad climate and the mode of life and the habits best calculated to promote healthy existence in the tract. Sanitary principles should be taught to grown-up people by means of leaflets and peripatetic lecturers equipped with lantern slides. The establishment of travelling dispensaries and free distribution of quinine have also been suggested. It may be necessary to open out new roads, construct steam tramways to provide rapid communication both with the maidan and the West Coast and to start industries to utilise forest products."

4. As among the principal remedies calculated to foster the growth of population and restore the prosperity of the area, Sir Visvesvaraya suggested the improvement of water-supply to villages, the draining off of swampy places and the clearance of rank vegetation near villages and dwelling houses, change of village sites where necessary, shifting of State Forests further away from inhabited villages and the revival of kumri cultivation, increase of educational facilities and the appointment of itinerant lecturers, increase of hospitals, the opening of travelling dispensaries, free supply of quinine and improvement in vaccination facilities, the training of midwives and the opening of a Maternity Hospital in Shimoga, improvement of communications and attraction of settlers from outside.

Mr. Matthan Memorandum.

5. As a result of this inspection, Government appointed a Special Officer (Mr. K. Matthan now Inspector-General of Education) to make an extensive tour in the malnad districts and submit a scheme indicating the action to be taken for improving the malnad. The Special Officer submitted a valuable memorandum in August of that year indicating the existing conditions and proposing a scheme of operations for the amelioration of the malnad. Among the measures proposed by the Special Officer were the extension of

primary education, improvement of sanitation in villages, improved facilities for medical aid, dissemination of knowledge by popular lectures, by leaflets and pamphlets, and by instruction in schools, the attraction of settlers by offering inducements, the opening out of communications, encouragement of motor service between certain places, the adoption of measures to investigate how the economic condition of the people could be improved and the collection of accurate statistics of births, deaths, emigration and immigration to render a scientific investigation of the problems involved possible. On a consideration of the proposals made in the memorandum and other suggestions received from leading non-official gentlemen, Government sanctioned in February 1914 a scheme for the improvement of the malnad providing a special grant for utilisation in the three malnad districts and constituting a Committee for each district for controlling the operations. A lakh of rupees per year was sanctioned for the scheme for the years 1914-15 and 1915-16 and a lakh and a half for 1916-17.. In the beginning one Special Officer was appointed for the executive charge of all the operations but later the charge was split up into two, the Shimoga District being placed under one officer and Hassan and Kadur Districts under the other. Orders were passed from time to time on various matters coming under the scheme such as the removal of lantana; special privileges to malnad raiyats; extending these concessions to non-agricultural people in the malnad; the free grant of timber to the raiyats of certain villages for the construction of new dwellings in sanitary areas; prescribing sanitary rules in cases where villages had to be shifted from insanitary areas; the grant of gomal lands for house-building purposes; extending village sanitary rules to all the villages dealt with under the Malnad Improvement Scheme; and construction of model houses in the three districts. A disease survey on a large scale was ordered in 1915 and as this was not considered sufficiently useful a scientific malarial survey of the Nagar Taluk was ordered in 1917 and was carried out by Mr. P. Parthasarathi, L.M.S., B.S.Sc., the District Sanitary Officer of the Shimoga District. Itinerant and semi-itinerant dispensaries were opened in several places. Proposals were approved for the establishment of maternities in four places, and for the training of compounders, midwives and vaccinators for employment in the malnad. Honoraria were sanctioned to school masters for lecturing in the malnad to spread knowledge in sanitation and hygiene. Sanction was given to the employment of teachers who were willing to do preaching work with special reference to the abatement of intemperance. In order to get an idea of the economic condition of the people a debt survey of two typical malnad hoblis was carried out by two Inspectors of the Department of Co-operation in 1917. Five malnad Taluks were included in an enquiry into the extent of relief of rural indebtedness effected through the agency of Co-operative Societies which was ordered in 1917 by the Chairman of the present Committee, when he was Registrar of Co-operative Societies. A Sub-Committee of the Agricultural Committee of which he was chairman submitted proposals in 1919 for establishing a Land Mortgage Bank, and introducing legislation for relieving agricultural indebtedness. Special concessions were shown to settlers by offering the grant of assessed waste land not exceeding eight acres per family, without upset price and free of assessment for the first three years, and of building materials and advances not exceeding Rs. 100 per family for the purchase of the necessary agricultural stock and implements.

The Scheme of 1914.

Orders under the Scheme.

6. A rough idea of the work done under the Malnad Improvement scheme up to the end of 1917 may be obtained from an abstract included in an order reviewing progress which was issued in 1918. During that period rank vegetation was cleared over an area of 2,805 acres in 598 villages; 8,856 yards of drains were constructed in 220 villages at a cost of Rs. 9,860; sixty villages were shifted from insanitary sites; in sixty-six villages extensions were formed at a distance from paddy fields; 265 new wells were taken up of which 164 were completed; thirty-two old wells were improved; ten new dispensaries were opened; twelve vaccinators and eighteen midwives were trained and employed; 1,243,575 packets of quinine were distributed; 989 primary and aided schools and eighteen industrial schools were opened; 75 co-operative societies were formed; and 94 miles of new roads were opened. Three hundred and nineteen families of settlers were established in the malnad and given lands to the extent of 753 acres and advances up to Rs. 7,765. A disease survey was made of 24 villages. Twenty-seven leaflets were issued on the subject of sanitation and hygiene and 63,800 copies of them distributed among the people.. The question of labour supply to the malnad was under consideration. The expenditure under the scheme from 1914-15 amounted to Rs. 2,64,000. In the same order Government directed the continuance of the scheme for a further period of five years and divided the measures under the scheme under two heads, namely, preventive and curative measures and development measures. The total grant provided during these five years was Rs. 6,51,000 and the expenditure was Rs. 4,91,244.

Work done up to 1917.

The G. O. of 1918.

7. The total grant under the scheme had to be reduced from the year 1921-22 on account of financial conditions and work has been carried on since then on a smaller scale. The Government Order of October 1924 summarises the net result of the scheme as below:—

"The total amount allotted in the budgets from 1913-14 up-to-date for carrying on this work was Rs. 12,77,000 of which, nearly Rs. 9,14,748 have been spent under the various heads, including the establishment charges which come up nearly to one-half

The G. O. of 1924.

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of this amount, *viz.*, Rs. 4,07,537. Under Medical Relief, the following Dispensaries were newly established, *viz*:—eight Stationary Dispensaries, seven semi-itinerant Dispensaries, five Female Dispensaries, four New Maternities, and six Ayurvedic or Unani Dispensaries. About 470 wells were newly excavated in this tract at a cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs."

Scope of this report.

8. It must be clear from the above summary of the work already done that the problem of the malnad is not new either to the Government or to the people. The subject has engaged the attention of many persons, both official and non-official, and proposals on many matters connected with the amelioration of these tracts have been considered by Government and action taken on many of them. As a natural consequence there is not much new ground to be covered in a study of the subject; except the question of a Land Mortgage Bank which has long been under consideration but as to which no definite decision has yet been arrived at. The Committee propose therefore to discuss in detail the question of land mortgage credit in the malnad, and will, in addition, review the main features of the operations previously undertaken and the recommendations of the Economic Survey Officer, and suggest the measures that might now be taken in the light of the experience gained in working the scheme in the past.

II.—DEFINITION OF THE MALNAD.

Definition of Malnad.

9. For the purpose of the operations recommended in this report the Committee suggest that the following area may be treated as the malnad.

Shimoga District.—The whole of the Sagar, Nagar and Tirthahalli Taluks, the whole of the Kumsi Sub-Taluk, the Kasaba, Chendragutti and Ulivi hoblis of Sorab Taluk and select villages of Shimoga Taluk.

Kadur District.—The whole of the Mudgere and Koppa Taluks, the whole of Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk, the Lingadahalli and Lakkavalli hoblis of Tarikere Taluk, and the whole of the Chikmagalur Taluk with the exception of Mirle and its hamlets in Amble hobli and the whole of Lakya hobli.

Hassan District.—The whole of Manjarabad Taluk and of Alur Sub-Taluk and the Madihalli, Bikkodu, Arehalli and Kasaba hoblis of Belur Taluk.

The Committee observe that certain other portions of the Shimoga and Hassan Districts and portions of the Mysore District suffer from disabilities similar to those of the malnad tracts but have confined their recommendations to the purely malnad tracts

III.—LAND MORTGAGE AND DEBT RELIEF.

Debt Survey.

10. The first question that the Committee wish to consider is that of the improvement of the economic position of the people. A survey of the economic condition of two hoblis (comprising 70 villages) in the Sagar and Nagar Taluks conducted in 1917 under the orders of Government by two Inspectors of the Co-operative Department, showed that there were total debts in the villages to the extent of Rs. 5,03,665. Relief to the extent of over three lakhs of rupees was required. The average value of property per family was Rs. 1,150; the annual income Rs. 300 and expenditure Rs. 294; and the average amount of relief required per family came to Rs. 144. Of the 2,093 families investigated 1,649 or 79 per cent were indebted. From the report of the Economic Survey Officer, it appears that out of a total number of 287 families in four villages examined by him 214 families were landless and had Rs. 66,707-6-0 of debt and 73 families owned land and had debts amounting to Rs. 1,21,961-4-0. In five villages which he surveyed he could find only one acre of garden and 10 acres of wet land debt free. The indebtedness of 175 families in four other villages was as much as Rs. 93,075. From Appendix XII of the Economic Survey Officer's report it appears that in Tirthahalli Taluk the total value of land mortgages per year in the years from 1908 to 1923-24 varied from a minimum of Rs. 82,491 in 1913-14 to a maximum of Rs. 2,63,129 in the year 1918-19. Similar figures for Manjarabad Taluk were Rs. 60,492 in 1916-17 and Rs. 1,36,540 in 1920-21.

Relief necessary.

11. These figures confirm the common impression that the malnad raiyat is immersed in debt. His creditor draws away from him every year the best part of his earnings and what is left is not sufficient for his needs. Leaving out of consideration the *sahukar* the only sources from which the raiyat in the malnad can get a loan are Government and the Co-operative Societies. The money sanctioned by Government for takavi and land improvement loans cannot meet any appreciable part of the requirements in this respect. Co-operative Societies on the other hand can give only short term loans and cannot give long term loans of the sort which only can help the agriculturist debtor. It is therefore necessary to provide additional facilities for helping the malnad raiyat with money under conditions which will enable him to pay off the loan during a long number of years out of the proceeds of his land and retain the land when this has been done.

12. The suggestion most often made for meeting this need of the malnad is that a Land Mortgage Bank be established for giving long term loans on the mortgage of land. The suggestion has been often made by the public both in and outside the Representative Assembly. In reviewing the results of the survey of indebtedness referred to in para 5 the present Chairman observed in 1917 that means have to be devised for spreading repayment of loans over a long number of years. The question was considered in the Mysore Economic Conference. It finds a place in the report of the Committee on co-operation in Mysore and also in the Economic Survey Officer's Report. A step that may advantageously be taken even prior to establishing a Land Mortgage Bank is legislation to give relief to agriculturists in debt somewhat on the lines of the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act Detailed proposals for the establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank and for legislation to relieve indebtedness were submitted in 1919 as already stated by a Sub-Committee of the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference. The idea in the suggestions referred to above was that there should be one Central Bank dealing with Land Mortgage Credit all over the State. The Committee consider however that if one Bank should operate over the whole State, it would find its work unwieldy. The area will be too large; the number of borrowers will be too many; inspection, supervision and other operations will become difficult. They are of opinion, therefore, that there should be more than one such Bank and that the area of operation of each Bank should for the present be a malnad district. There would then be three Banks for the three malnad districts. The Committee have considered the question of having small Banks for still smaller areas comprising only a few villages. Such Banks have been established in Madras, but in very prosperous areas. In Mysore, there are no trading villages of equal importance. If each Bank covers too small an area, it may not be able to get a sufficient number of directors who would command the confidence of the public and it may not find it possible to raise sufficient money from the public by debentures. A Bank operating over a whole district would be in a better position in this respect. Each of the three District Banks would for the present confine its operations to the malnad area. There is no objection to their extending their operations later, to such other parts of the districts as may be notified from time to time. Each Bank would collect some amount as share capital from its members and issue series of debentures on the total security of lands mortgaged by the members borrowing. Membership would be open to individuals and to Co-operative Societies.

Land Mortgage Bank. Previous suggestions.

Committee's views.

13. In order that these Banks may function properly, the following conditions seem essential:—

Conditions of success.

1. There should be a Record of Rights in land which will show actual ownership in land. The details under this head are given later on.

2. Collective responsibility for repayment of loan on the part of borrowers should be encouraged in all possible cases. With this object, persons wishing to borrow small sums may form themselves into a Co-operative Society and the loan from the Bank may be issued to the Co-operative Societies which in their turn will issue loans to their members. These Co-operative Societies may be either of limited or unlimited liability. The Bank may lend larger amounts to individuals also. The management should represent both the borrowers and the debenture holders in order that the financial condition of the Banks may be secured and that lands may not be overvalued.

3. The Banks must have all the special privileges in regard to stamps, etc., which are enjoyed by Co-operative Societies.

4. The debentures issued by the Banks should be accepted by Government as security for public deposits and declared to be lawful investment for trust funds.

5. The management of the Bank should have large powers of summary procedure against debtors.

6. Government should arrange for close inspection of the working of the Banks and for adequate supervision and audit of their accounts. Government cannot undertake the valuation of the lands for the Banks in the case of each loan, but it is desirable that they should ensure by means of check in a good number of cases that there is no overvaluation and that the Banks are issuing loans only on adequate security.

7. Government should guarantee interest to debenture holders.

8. Government should subscribe part of the debenture capital. The Co-operative Committee recommend that the Government share of the capital might be 50 per cent of the total. The proportion adopted in Madras is the same. The Committee consider that this is a fair limit and would recommend its adoption.

9. The placing of some Government funds for a fairly long period at the disposal of the District Banks is also necessary. The Committee are aware that this may be difficult, but some amount may be placed at the disposal of each Bank for suitable periods on the express understanding that it is not issued for long term credit. Such amounts should be returned to the public treasury by the Banks as soon as the period expires.

Committee's recommendation.

14. The Committee therefore recommend the establishment of three Banks for the three malnad districts under the conditions specified above. They have considered in this connection the bye-laws for Banks of this sort proposed by various bodies and are of opinion that the bye-laws proposed in the report of the Committee on Co-operation in Mysore which are similar to the bye-laws suggested by the Sub-Committee of 1919 might be adopted with slight modifications. To facilitate action being taken on these recommendations, they have considered the changes that may be necessary in the said bye-laws and would recommend their adoption as appended to this report. (*Vide* Appendix I).

Separate legislation necessary for establishing these Banks.

15. The Committee have considered the question whether these Banks can be formed under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation. This might be feasible, but for the reasons stated below, the Committee consider separate legislation necessary for establishing these Banks. In the first place, Government have to subscribe in the beginning, part of the debenture capital up to one half. It seems desirable to validate such a transaction by legislation. Legislation is also necessary to validate the guarantee of interest to debenture holders; the treatment of the debentures of the Banks as negotiable instruments, the fixing of the maximum capital, and the summary powers of foreclosure for debts proposed to be vested in the Registrar. The appointment of the Registrar to be a court for summoning members or office bearers of the Banks, and the constitution of the reserve fund in a manner which differs in some respects from the provisions of the Co-operative Societies Regulation, also make separate legislation desirable. It may be added that it is provided under these bye-laws that the Deputy Commissioners of Districts should have powers of inspection over these Banks. They might thus occasionally have to submit reports about the working of these Banks. It is, therefore, desirable to have as Registrar for the purposes of these Banks, some officer of a rank higher than that of Deputy Commissioners. The Committee understand that it is possible to provide for most of the special features of these Banks by framing rules under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation and issuing orders under Section 47 of that Regulation; or altogether by an order under the last named section which empowers Government to exempt particular societies from any provisions of the Co-operative Societies Regulation. In either case, certain sections of the Transfer of Property Act and of the Civil Procedure Code will, it would seem, have to be amended so as to provide for the powers of foreclosure referred to. On a full consideration of these alternatives, however, the Committee are of opinion that it is desirable to have separate legislation for these Banks.

Draft bye-laws.

16. A few words may be said of certain other provisions in the bye-laws as now proposed. The management of the Banks is proposed to be vested in a Board of Directors and a Board of Supervision, both containing some representatives of the shareholders and debenture holders and of Government. The Board of Directors will really be the executive body. The Board of Supervision will be the internal supervising and auditing body. The shareholders will have four elected representatives on the former and three in the latter. On both of them there will be two representatives of the debenture holders.

Management.

There is need for the representation of debenture holders on these bodies, because the debenture holders are the men whose money is lent by the Banks and their interests should be safeguarded. The Committee considered the question whether these representatives could be persons elected by the debenture holders and came to the conclusion that to arrange for their election would involve considerable difficulty and that it would be sufficient if they are selected by Government on behalf of debenture holders. There would be one representative of Government on the Board of Directors and two on the Board of Supervision. It is proposed that the Board of Directors be constituted for a period of two years and the Board of Supervision for three years. The quorum for a meeting of either of these Boards may be fixed at five. This will ensure that there will be at least one representative either of Government or of the debenture holders at each such meeting. All the members of both these Boards will in the beginning have to be nominated by Government. The Boards so constituted may continue till a fifth of the share capital has been collected and the general body of shareholders may be permitted to elect their representatives thereafter. To ensure the early subscription of shares, Inspectors of the Co-operative Department may be employed for propoganda and leaflets explaining the scheme distributed among the people. Share amounts may be permitted to be paid into taluk treasuries. The Committee would propose that the appointment of the Chairman of the Board of Supervision and the Manager of the Bank should be approved by Government. The Manager of the Bank may at first be appointed by Government and may be a non-official or lent officer of Government not lower in rank than that of Amildar or Senior Co-operative Inspector.

Earlier Stages.

Loans, interest, etc.

17. It is provided in the bye-laws that loans should be given for the redemption of mortgages and the improvement of land. These loans will be for long terms. The Banks will not ordinarily issue any short term loans on the security of land. It is likely, however, that a person whose land is mortgaged to the Bank for a long term loan will need small amounts for working expenses in the cultivation season. Provision is made, therefore, for the issue of short loans for this purpose. The interest on loans is fixed at two rates, a maximum of 9

per cent in the case of long term loans and 12 per cent in the case of short term loans. To avoid too many small accounts in the account books of the District Bank and avoid any possible competition with the existing Co-operative Societies, it is proposed that the Banks should not issue long term loans for less than Rs. 500 to any individual. The Committee are aware that there is a very large number of small landholders in the malnad who would require smaller loans. Such small agriculturists will have to form themselves into Co-operative Societies and borrow money from the Central Bank and distribute the amounts among their members. The Committee do not apprehend that there will be any difficulty in finding a sufficient number of small borrowers in each locality for forming these Co-operative Societies. The maximum limits of Rs. 5,000 for individuals and Rs. 20,000 for Co-operative Societies fixed in the bye-laws are also necessary to make the money on hand available to as many borrowers as possible. For the safety of the loans, it is stipulated that the loan in any case shall not exceed one-half the value of the land mortgaged.

Trustee.

18. It is proposed that there should be a trustee to look after the interests of the debenture holders. In this matter, the Committee have followed the provisions of the Madras Land Mortgage bye-laws. Under the Madras bye-laws, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the trustee. The Registrar of Land Mortgage Banks or any other officer may be appointed trustee for these Banks in the State.

Working expenses.

19. It has been stated above that Government should subscribe one-half of the debentures. The Committee consider it necessary that the Government should make some grant also towards the working expenses of the District Banks. It might take the form of a concession in the rate of interest on the debentures subscribed by Government or of a money grant year by year. In Madras, the interest on the debentures subscribed by Government is $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while on debentures subscribed by the public it is 7 per cent. The Committee consider that a similar $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent concession on the debentures subscribed by Government would not be sufficient to meet the needs in the case of these Banks and would recommend instead the sanction of a money grant. The working grant for each Bank at the time of starting the Banks including the pay of the officer appointed as Manager may be fixed at about Rs. 5,000 per annum for a period of three years and limited thereafter to not more than half the working expenses for a suitable period. The Government's debentures might then bear the same rate of interest as the debentures issued to the public. This will incidentally facilitate the sale of the debentures taken by Government in open market at some later time when such sale might be made without prejudice to the interest of the Banks.

Record of Rights.

20. The Committee have observed above that for the successful working of these Banks it is necessary that a system of Record of Rights in land should be instituted. Such a Record of Rights will safeguard the interest of the Banks by giving them correct information as to actual ownership in land. The Committee are aware of the difficulties which stand in the way of introducing a new system for the Record of Rights in the State. Wide spread illiteracy among the people might render the introduction of the new system liable to abuse in the earlier stages. There is also no regular departmental agency readily available for being employed on this work immediately. The Committee consider, however, that the Record may be introduced at least for the malnad in order to ensure the safe working of these Banks. It should be possible for the Survey and Revenue Departments together to make such a Record for the malnad in the course of few years. The law that is in force in Bombay is suitable and may be adopted with necessary modificatons. In view of the general illiteracy of the rural population the penal provisions of any legislation for introducing the Record of Rights should be very cautiously enforced. The Committee would also add that while the Record of Rights is necessary for the successful working of Land Mortgage Credit, the institution of the Banks now recommended need not be deferred until the Record of Rights is completed. The absence of the Record of Rights will render necessary a more detailed investigation of actual ownership by the Banks before the grant of loans and this the Banks will have to undertake in granting loans.

Introduction recommended.

Relief of Agriculturist Debtors.

21. It has been stated above that relief on the lines of what is afforded by the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act is also required in the malnad." From the figures of indebtedness given earlier, it must be clear that the three District Land Mortgage Banks now proposed will not meet all the requirements of the indebted agriculturists in the malnad. These Banks can touch only a small fraction of the total number of such debtors. Also the existing debts on the lands of some debtors would be so heavy that the Banks could not step in for their help. The Committee have considered in this connection the proposal for introducing an Act for the relief of indebted agriculturists which was made some years ago by the Sub-Committee of the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference referred to above. That proposal was not carried through as the draft Bill suggested was considered to be lacking in provisions regarding the procedure for the trial of suits, the tribunals to be selected for the adjudication of debts, the finality or otherwise of the decrees passed, rights of appeal and other matters. It was then suggested that a Usurious Loans Regulation might be passed. Such a Regulation has

since been placed on the Statute Book. It does not, however, provide completely for the needs of the agriculturist debtor. The main provision that is lacking in it is the right of the debtor to sue for an account. If a debtor's immovable property is mortgaged, he can sue under the law of mortgages; and if it is not the case, he cannot sue. If this were the only provision lacking, it might have been possible to amend the Usurious Loans Regulation so as to include the provision and meet the needs of the present case. There are, however, various other provisions in the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act which it is desirable to retain for our purpose. As these provisions are of a special nature and intended for agricultural debts only, their inclusion in the Usurious Loans Regulation would introduce too many complications into that Regulation. The Committee are therefore of opinion that there should be a separate law for these cases on the lines of the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Provision should be made in the Regulation for the following purposes:-

Introduction of a regulation recommended.

1. The debtor should have power to sue for account.
2. The Court should have power to re-open the transaction as under the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act or the Usurious Loans Regulation and reduce rates of interest and direct payment of decree amount by instalments.
3. The agriculturist should retain his land or have it cultivated for his benefit.

The Regulation should apply to loans contracted before it is passed, but in respect of which suits have not been instituted and also to suits instituted not earlier than some definite period, *e.g.*, three years before the Regulation is passed.

22. The Committee are aware that the proposed legislation may unsettle credit for some time both before and after its introduction. Parties may rush into courts to settle their claims and in all probability, there will be a large crop of suits in the first few years. Many of the debtors will of course not be able to satisfy decrees that might be passed in such suits and will be put to considerable trouble. If, however, the Regulation is passed without unnecessary delay it will provide for the lands mortgaged in such cases not being taken out of the hands of the debtors, but being managed for them, their maintenance being the first charge on the proceeds and for the balance being given to the creditors. Government should also in the first few years after the introduction of the Regulation provide larger amounts under takavi rules for the grant of loans for working expenses to debtors whose debts have been adjudged by courts and who might not find help easily elsewhere.

IV.—MEDICAL RELIEF AND SANITATION

Main heads work.

23. The next question that the Committee considered was the question of improving medical relief and sanitary work in the malnad. As already stated a good deal has been done in these respects since the Malnad Improvement operations began in 1914. Much more, however, has to be done before even the bare needs of the malnad can have been met. The Committee are of opinion that the steps to be taken immediately may be considered under the following heads:—

1. The opening of more hospitals and dispensaries in the malnad area;
2. Arrangements for distributing quinine to the people;
3. The posting of a larger number of medical officers and with higher qualifications to the malnad;
4. The employment of more midwives for the malnad area;
5. More efficient arrangements for vaccination;
6. The shifting of villages;
7. The supply of good drinking water;
8. Propaganda in health and sanitation matters;
9. Research in malnad diseases; and
10. Sending Survey and Relief Parties for surveying the condition of villages and giving all possible help on the spot.

Kinds of dispensaries and their number.

24. Taking these matters in order, the Committee would recommend that a definite programme should be adopted with the object of eventually providing medical aid in this part of the country at such distances that no one requiring it will have to go more than five miles. The Committee are informed that in some malnad areas medical aid to this extent has been already provided. What is required is to see where this has not been done and supply the need. It is not necessary that the institutions so provided must be all hospitals or even dispensaries employing European methods of treatment. Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries may be opened in some places provided competent men are available for being posted to them. The rural dispensaries may deal with the more simple cases. At suitable centres, besides taluk head quarter stations, there may be dispensaries which will deal with more difficult cases. The medical men in charge of the rural and

taluk dispensaries should have instructions to send cases requiring long in-door treatment to district hospitals. To make the dispensaries more useful than at present, it is necessary to arrange for a full supply of all drugs required for all these hospitals and to post to their charge experienced medical officers. For the charge of taluk dispensaries, the Committee would recommend the appointment of officers of the rank of Assistant Surgeons. The frequent transfer of Medical Officers from the malnad, is stated to have been the cause of much inconvenience to the public in the past. The Committee would suggest that Medical Officers posted to the malnad should not be transferred until a fairly long period has elapsed. To make it worth the while of these officers to stay in the malnad they would recommend the grant of good local allowances to them. These officers should also as far as possible be natives of the malnad.

Distribution of quinine.

25. At the same time that more hospitals and dispensaries are provided, arrangements should also be made for distributing quinine in these villages on a larger scale. Small sized packets of quinine may be placed at the disposal of touring officers of Government of all departments, with instructions to distribute them to all who might require them, in the places which they visit.

Pay, etc., of Midwives.

26. The remarks made regarding medical officers apply also to midwives posted to the malnad. There is need for a larger number of midwives in the malnad. The pay of midwives in the malnad may be fixed higher, or some larger allowances than at present may be given to them. As the malnad people are slow to call in their help, it is necessary to provide some incentive to the midwives to go out and attend cases of their own accord. At present, an additional fee of eight annas is paid to them for each case over four attended each month. The fee per case may be raised to one rupee and it may be paid for all cases attended.

27. The frequent transfer of midwives also has been the cause of much inconvenience in the past. The existing rule that no midwife should be transferred from a place without consulting the Local Board which provides her pay has to be strictly enforced.

Vaccination.

28. In regard to vaccination, the facilities now provided are fairly extensive. According to the figures furnished by the Senior Surgeon, the average ratio of mortality from small-pox per 1,000 of population for the five years ending 1924 was ·97 for Hassan District, ·67 for Shimoga District, and 1·17 for Kadur District as against the State average of ·92. As against the State average of 19·34 per mille protected by vaccination the three districts showed 14·51 in Hassan, 19·61 in Shimoga and 16·30 in Kadur. There is a vaccinator for every 3,000 of population in Hassan, 2,500 in Shimoga and 2,300 in Kadur District as against the State average of 4,000. These figures show that there is fairly sufficient staff for vaccination work in the malnad. Considering the sparseness of the population, however, there is still need for a slight addition to the staff, but there is greater need for more efficient work and supervision. The vaccinators are now under Sanitary Inspectors and send returns that are not subjected to sufficient scrutiny in any office. It is necessary to have more vaccinators, better educated and better paid, and working under the closer supervision of some responsible officer. The Committee are proposing below the appointment of more Sanitary Inspectors for the malnad. They would suggest that close scrutiny of vaccination work in their respective areas should be made part of the work of these Inspectors. They may be required themselves to vaccinate as many cases as possible during their visits to villages. The following further instructions may be issued for regulating their work under this head :—

1. The Sanitary Inspectors should maintain a register showing the number of unprotected children in each village and bring it up-to-date from time to time.

2. They should themselves set the programme for vaccinators and perform all other duties enjoined on them for the successful working of the Kurnool System of Vaccination in their areas.

3. They should verify not less than 50 per cent of the cases returned every month as having been performed by the vaccinator.

4. They should work in subordination to the Chief Sanitary Inspector so far as the Vaccination Department is concerned and should submit a monthly diary to him of villages inspected and cases verified.

Shifting of villages.

29. A very important question is that of shifting of villages. Since much illness in the malnad is due to the villages being situated in valleys a mere shifting of them to higher levels would itself greatly reduce disease. Special efforts should be made therefore for removing villages from insanitary localities to sites higher up and keeping them free of rank vegetation. It may be possible to add to the rules under the Mysore Village Sanitation Regulation a rule for condemning sites that have been found to be decidedly unhealthy and making residence on such sites an offence under the Regulation. Some such measure is necessary because mere persuasion has been found to be of not much avail in the past and the welfare of the malnad demands compulsory removal of thoroughly insanitary villages to safer localities. Arrangements should of course be made before condemning any such old site to have a convenient

and healthy new site marked and made into house sites and provided with a drinking water well. Some help may also be given in such cases for the building of houses. Advances may be given on personal security under the takavi rules and also help in the form of house-building materials as stated in paragraph 40 below. A further cause of disease in the malnad is the bad quality of the water drunk in most villages. Wells have been sunk in many places in the last ten years. Not many of them, however, have a fair supply of water and not many wells in which there is such a supply are used by the people. Existing wells should be got deepened and special efforts should be made to have more wells sunk in suitable places. In this connection, the Committee would suggest that the amounts granted by Government, year after year for the sinking of drinking water wells should not be allowed to lapse but may be funded and made available in succeeding years. To popularise the use of the wells, we must depend on health propaganda.

Drinking water wells.

Propaganda

30. In order that the people might understand the meaning and purpose of the work undertaken by Government and co-operate with them it is necessary to educate them in health and sanitation. This may be done in the case of adults by the issue of printed leaflets, and by means of magic lantern lectures and in the case of the children by the inclusion of special lessons in hygiene in schools. It is learnt that the recently instituted State branch of the Indian Red Cross Society is supplying slides and leaflets on health subjects to the district authorities for propaganda work. Its services may be availed of and its activities supported by giving some aid for the purchase of additional sets of slides for distribution in the districts. The Sanitary Inspectors employed in the malnad area, may also act as itinerant lecturers for the hoblis in their charge and be supplied short lectures or syllabuses of lectures on matters relating to health and sanitation. Another point which the Committee would emphasise is that there should be medical research of the diseases of the malnad. There is at present, no special organization for studying the diseases peculiar to the malnad. These diseases have to be investigated by an expert before they can be effectively treated and the results of such research will greatly help the general practitioner in combating them.

Disease survey.

31. The last point on which the Committee would make some suggestions under this head is the need for a disease survey with which may be combined grant of help and execution of simple sanitary measures. The Committee have discussed this matter with the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner and understand that there are certain proposals for conducting a survey in the malnad. They would make the following suggestions in respect of the establishment required for the survey and the manner of carrying it out. There may be three survey parties one for each district. Each party might consist of an Assistant Surgeon, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a Shekdar and a peon. The officers should not be men newly recruited for the survey. Persons experienced in their work in the Medical and Revenue Departments should be appointed for the survey, their places in the departments being taken up by new men. Lists should be made of the villages in the malnad area which show a decline of population and the worst areas should be dealt with first. The equipment required by the parties will be supplied by the Senior Surgeon. These parties should go about, make house to house enquiries of disease and take material for the study of cases. The Committee have considered the possibility of attaching to these parties gangs of workmen with whose help work that is found necessary may be done as the parties proceed. They think, however, that the parties are likely to finish their investigations more quickly than the works can be executed. The execution of the works required should therefore be taken up separately. The parties may carry out as they proceed whatever work can be done on the spot with the local help available. They might leave with the village officers or authorities written instructions of what should be done and send copies of the instructions so issued to the Taluk Office, the President of the District Board, and the District Medical Officer. The local officers should have information as to the movement of these parties. The parties should therefore send advance programmes of their movements.

Survey parties

Simple Economic Survey.

32. The Committee consider that these parties may also be used for collecting information on the general economic condition of the villages of the malnad in accordance with a questionnaire. A form of questionnaire (prepared by Mr. R. Ranga Rao) is appended to this report. (*Vide* Appendix II). Inspectors of the Departments of Co-operation and Agriculture and Sanitary Inspectors and select Shekdars approved by Deputy Commissioners may also be employed for collecting the information. Care should be taken to see that there is no duplication of work in the way of several persons making enquiries in the same village. The information collected should be forwarded by the persons conducting the enquiry to the Deputy Commissioners and by them to the Revenue Commissioner to be submitted to Government. The information received by Government may be analysed in the Secretariat and embodied in the annual review of malnad improvement work proposed later on. Fresh information should be collected from year to year and analysed and reviewed in the same way. Small honoraria may be paid to persons whose work is considered particularly satisfactory. The Mysore University would naturally be interested in economic investigations of the

character contemplated and may probably co-operate in the work by sending out during the vacations (or at other suitable time) post-graduate students in the Economics Department to carry on economic surveys of villages in the malnad area.

33. The Committee would in this connection, invite the attention of Government to the following proposals regarding out-door and indoor work made by Mr. R. Subba Rao in his note included in the collection of the year 1914 (pages 16 to 33) relating to the Malnad Improvement Scheme. Mr. R. Subba Rao's proposals of 1913.

" (1) *Out-door Work.* "

(1) Taking the splenic index of the children under 12 years of a locality.
(2) Collecting specimens of blood from some of the children.
(3) Inspection of the general sanitation of villages.
(4) Collecting in separate jars, larvæ from each pool or collection of water, tank, well, stream, etc., labelling them and entering in a map of the locality specially prepared for the purpose, the site, size, shape and situation of each pool.
(5) Entering in the above map the site, shape, situation and size of each potential breeding ground for mosquitoes, *i.e.*, areas which may for the time being be dry but which might during and after rains contain water.
(6) Collecting as many mosquitoes as possible from within dwellings.
(7) Collection of any particular Algæ over the surface of water of pools, where larvæ are absent or scarce.
(8) Collection of fish or other water-animals from pools where larvæ are absent or scarce.
(9) Collection of water used by the residents for drinking purposes.
(10) Collection of material for detection of parasites in evacuations.
(11) Collecting rough information with regard to the general health of the whole community (Malari Tubercle, Syphilis, etc.)

(2) *Indoor Work.*

(1) Collecting data with regard to the existence of any phase of the Malaria parasite other than those known as the human and mosquito cycles.
(2) Study of the life history of the suctorial insects and other similar afflictions that exist in the district, together with any diseases that might be suspected to be transmitted by them.
(3) Recording splenic index in the map above alluded to, by shading according to the intensity of occurrence.
(4) Examination of collected blood to ensure that splenic enlargement is due to Malaria and not to anything else, *e.g.*, kala azar and to estimate the relative frequency of malignant and benign infections.
(5) Examination of mosquitoes to find out the proportion of Malaria carrying ones to the whole and to ascertain which are the commonest carriers in the locality during any particular season. (Includes the classification of local mosquitoes and the dissection and examination of the stomach and salivary glands of mosquitoes captured from within dwellings.)
(6) Growing the larvæ in jars and after their transformation to the adult stage, noting what pools offer breeding ground for Malaria carriers.
(7) Experimentally ascertaining if a thick growth of any algae (peculiar to the locality) will kill or inhibit the growth of larvae under water.
(8) Experimentally ascertaining what variety of fish natural to the locality, is inimical to the larvae of mosquitoes.
(9) Recording in the map, pools wherein Malaria carrying mosquitoes breed.
(10) Microscopic examination of sediments found in drinking water for the detection of ova of intestinal parasites and, if any, their frequency and relative role in rendering the water unfit.
(11) Detailed examination of intestinal contents for known and new parasites. "

They would also extract the suggestions in regard to Nagar made after a survey conducted by Mr. Parthasarathi, then Sanitary Officer, Shimoga District.

"(1) The employment of a mosquito brigade for a town or group of villages placed under a Sanitary Inspector— Previous suggestions in regard to Nagar.

(*a*) for filling up or draining pools or other shallow collections of water,
(*b*) for treating the pools that cannot be drained with crude petroleum,
(*c*) for the prevention of excavations within 100 yards of each village,
(*d*) for stocking large ponds which cannot be drained or filled up, with suitable larvae-eating fish,

(*e*) for filling up disused wells,
(*f*) for clearing ponds pools, etc., of all kinds of vegetation,
(*g*) for keeping the banks of irrigation channels clear of weeds,
(*h*) for making house to house visits and seeing that no collections of water are allowed in broken pans, pots, bottles, cocoanut shells, etc.,
(*k*) for planting of water absorbing plants, *e.g.*, Eucalyptus, Casuarina, Baje, etc.

(2) Distribution of quinine to those that may need it.

(3) The sinking of new wells, it being compulsory that each of such wells is fitted up with a Myer's pump and either covered over or provided with wire gauze shutters.

(4) Prohibition of irrigation in localities where other anti-malarial measures have not proved effective.

(5) Proper regulation of house construction by strict enforcement of existing rules with the object of ensuring that houses are not located in close proximity to actual or potential breeding places of mosquitoes.".

The above are most valuable suggestions for eradicating malaria.

V—EDUCATION.

Importance of the question.

34. The next subject considered by the Committee is that of the special measures necessary under Education. It may be stated at the outset that the main problems of education are the same in the malnad as in the maidan. Education as now imparted in our school does not quite fit the boys to take their place in the social economy of the country. It is too literary It has to be made more practical and the facilities for obtaining it improved. Though education is being dealt with in this report after Land Mortgage Credit, Medical Relief and Sanitation the Committee wish to observe that for the improvement of the malnad education is of primary importance.

Some suggestions.

35. The special features of the malnad that render education difficult are the sparseness of the population, the distance and smallness of the villages and peculiarities of climate Certain ways of meeting these difficulties have been tried before. Vacations have been given in the rains to meet the difficulties of boys coming up to schools and in the cultivation season to permit of their being used by their parents for work in the fields. It may be desirable to arrange the hours of study and curricula in such a manner as to permit children to do work on fields as partly a substitute for non-literary subjects such as clay-modelling, nature study etc. There is great need in the malnad for a larger number of primary schools and also middle schools. There is not at present, much need for more High Schools. The education imparted in middle schools should, in a large measure, be vocational and for imparting such education schools of the residential type are the most suitable. The Committee therefore recommend the establishment of such schools in as many places as possible. If a vocational bias is given to middle school education in these residential schools, we would be removing the defects both of a too literary and of a too industrial education and fitting the boys so educated to fill their place in the social economy better. In any village or town, in which any particular occupation such as weaving, wood-carving, basket making, etc., is carried on by a large number of people, facilities may be provided in the village itself for suitable training in these occupations. In addition to these special classes, there should be Industrial Schools of the residential type for training in industries such as blacksmithy, carpentry and other industries suited to the malnad people, so that these schools may not only be able to provide training for the people of the locality but also to pupils from the interior. It is necessary in order that

Teachers

we may properly staff schools in the malnad to give special encouragement to teachers in the shape of special allowances and house accommodation. The committee understand that maidan teachers do not stay in the malnad and hence it is necessary to employ only teachers who are used to conditions in the malnad. The Committee therefore recommend that for malnad teachers the scale of pay should be better than in the maidan and would suggest that if, even with such increase, local men with the required qualifications are not available men from neighbouring British Districts who are used to malnad conditions may be appointed for a few years. Whenever a village or group of villages in the malnad guarantees not less than 20 pupils and a building to be used for a school house and one for the schoolmaster, the Education Department should supply an elementary school teacher for the school Special arrangement may be made in the malnad for the medical inspection of school children wherever there are dispensaries. If possible, clothing should be given free to school children of very poor families. The educational needs of the malnad are likely to be met satisfactorily by adopting these measures.

Brighter school life.

36. School life should be made brighter for the boys. The Committee have recommended the use of the magic lantern for the education of adults in health and sanitary matters They would recommend that it may also be used for showing films of the larger world t

school children. In this the Committee are merely suggesting the revival of the scheme of visual instruction which the department of education began some years ago but gave up later for various reasons. It is not necessary to have a separate magic lantern for each school. A certain number of operators may be appointed and given the necessary equipment and required to tour in the malnad according to a programme.

Sports may be encouraged in the schools and tournaments arranged from time to time in central places. If popular interest is enlisted in organizing sports, it will not only make school life brighter for the children but brighten the lives of the grown up people also. It may be possible to organize sports and tournaments for adults in the same connection. This would provide health as well as amusement.

VI.—TRANSPORT.

Railway line

37. In regard to transport the Committee consider that early steps should be taken to complete the Railway line between Shimoga and Arasalu on which some work has been already done. A line through the heart of the malnad connecting Hassan with Byadgi in the Bombay Presidency *via* Saklespur, Mudgere, Koppa, Tirthahalli and Arasalu, Sagar and Shiralkoppa will open up the malnad and be of great benefit. There should also be a connection to the West Coast. The Committee understand that the Kadur-Chikmagalur line is likely to be taken up shortly. As any further extension of railways will necessarily take some time, the Committee have considered the question of the encouragement of motor transport. The proposal has been made that there should be a Joint Stock Company with a monopoly of motor transport in the malnad. The Committee consider that in most malnad areas there is at present enough private enterprise to meet requirements in this respect. There is no strong reason therefore to justify the grant of a monopoly in favour of a Company. Some of the members of the Committee are in favour of the proposal as they consider that it will prevent competition between private bus owners. There undoubtedly is some unhealthy competition among bus owners in some cases at present and in consequence fares are too low during periods when several agencies are working and unduly high when some of them break down and only the others are working. The remedy for this is not the grant of a monopoly which might deprive the people of the improvements in conveniences and amenities in service which competition fosters but the restriction of the number of competing services between particular places so as to meet actual needs. The Committee in short are in favour of what might be called controlled competition. It was in this connection brought to the notice of the Committee that the rules under the Motor Vehicles Regulation do not allow of a new bus being used in place of an old one which has been registered but has broken down and is temporarily unserviceable. They consider that the rule works as a hardship and would recommend an alteration of the rule so that when a registered bus is unserviceable another registered bus may be used in its place without again paying the minimum mileage charge of Rs. 50.

Motor Transport

Roads

38. As regards roads in the malnad the Committee observe that larger allotments for the maintenance of the roads and adequate supervision are necessary. They understand that there is a party of the Engineering Department making lists of communications which should be opened up in the interior. The great difficulty of the most interior parts of the malnad is the want of an outlet for their produce either to the West Coast or to the maidan. As these parts are too far from the maidan what they need are outlets to the West Coast. The Committee would recommend that special attention should be given to proposals for roads down the ghats which will facilitate the transport of malnad products to the West Coast. It is also necessary that all roads leading to the West Coast should be kept in good condition. As a means of keeping down the cost of roads in the interior they would recommend that causeways may take the place of bridges in a larger number of cases.

VII.—FORESTS.

Forest grievances.

39. The Committee now wish to make certain suggestions regarding forest concessions in the malnad. It has often been a matter of complaint that the people of the malnad are put to much inconvenience by the too close proximity of State Forests to villages, that the cattle and crops of the villages are in constant danger from wild beasts and that the facilities that the people had for getting the requirements of their homes, fields and cattle have been considerably curtailed. The requests made in this connection are that free grazing should be allowed for all cattle in District and State Forests, that forest boundaries should be removed to a good distance from inhabited villages, that there should be no game preserves very close to villages, and the number of game preserves should be reduced, and that gun licenses may be freely issued so that the malnad raiyats may protect themselves and their crops from wild beasts.

Procedure for relief suggested.

40. As regards free grazing in State Forests the Committee consider that it may not be desirable to throw open all State Forests for free grazing throughout the year. The concessions now shown in this respect are sufficient. There is, however, much truth in the complaint that State Forests are often too close to villages and that sufficient area is not left free round about villages for meeting their needs for grazing and other requirements. Suggestions are usually made that State Forests should all be removed to a certain specified distance from inhabited villages. The Committee are of opinion that it is not possible to make any general rule of this sort. Needs vary with localities and each case should be considered on its merits. The Committee would therefore suggest the following procedure for improving conditions in this respect. Wherever the forest is too close to inhabited villages, Deputy Commissioners of Districts may investigate requirements and propose the grant of concessions or the pushing back of the forest boundary according to need. Where the Deputy Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests agree steps may be taken as a matter of course for allowing free grazing or for releasing the forest area in the manner recommended and approval of Government may be obtained thereafter. Where, however, the Deputy Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests do not agree the matter may be referred to Government for orders. The areas released from State Forests for the use of villages in this manner may be treated as District Forests. In regard to game preserves the Committee agree that their number might be reduced if possible and that they should on no account be placed too near villages. Lakkavalli was cited as an example of a place where a game preserve was too near the village. The Revenue Department may take up this question and suggest relief in particular cases where it is necessary and such recommendations may be favourably considered by Government. The rules regarding the shooting of game in State Forests may be relaxed in the malnad and people allowed to pursue wild beasts found damaging their crops further into the jungles than the rules allow at present. The Committee also are of opinion that licenses for holding guns should be issued to raiyats in the malnad more freely than at present.

Facilities for house building.

In regard to facilities for house building, the Committee would make the following recommendation. In cases in which villages are being shifted raiyats may be given free licenses to take the required quantity of reserved wood from District Forests and unreserved wood from State Forests. In ordinary cases of house building, Deputy Commissioners may settle in consultation with the Conservator of Forests in what forests and what villages the concession may be shown.

VIII.—CULTIVATION, CROPS AND TANKS

Settlers.

41. Certain inducements were sanctioned in 1916 in furtherance of a scheme to encourage persons from outside to come and settle in the malnad. The Committee understand that very few people were settled under the scheme and that this was due to the nature of the conditions that attached to the grant of advances to such settlers. The Committee are informed that there are no large blocks of unoccupied assessed land in the malnad available for being given for cultivation to settlers. The Revenue Department may, however, see what compact blocks of cultivable land are available and have been lying uncultivated for the past ten years. Lists of such areas may be notified in the Gazette and offered to settlers who might be willing to come and cultivate them. The Committee would recommend the grant of these lands to settlers free of assessment for ten years. If the settlers need any help for cultivation their financial circumstances may be considered and suitable help also given.

Tanks

42. As regards tanks the Committee understand that the problem is not very serious in the Hassan and Kadur malnad. In the Shimoga malnad however, attention to the repair and maintenance of tanks is called for. The Committee would suggest that in the malnad districts at any rate, the Irrigation Cess levied in each district should be spent on the tanks in the district. It is recommended further on in this report that there should be an engineering establishment under the Revenue Department for the charge of the work which will have to be done under the Malnad Improvement Scheme. As the engineering establishment is to be employed in any case the Committee suggest that it may be entrusted with the work of the repair and maintenance of tanks. The suggestion virtually amounts to the revival of the Maramat establishment of the Revenue Department so far as the malnad districts are concerned.

Trenches

The Economic Survey Officer suggests in his report that special arrangements are necessary for permitting landowners to dig trenches on the slopes above their paddy fields or areca gardens to prevent the washing away of their lands. Such trenches are now dug in many places without giving rise to any complaint. The Committee do not consider that the raiyats should be asked to take permission before digging such trenches. The policy should be to encourage the landholder to do such work for the protection of his lands. The present practice of landowners digging these trenches on Government land where necessary may therefore continue, suitable action being taken when there is complaint of such trenches having caused inconvenience to other people or where valuable Government land is enclosed. Persons who dig trenches for the protection of their lands should provide access to the area

enclosed by means of planks or other safe passage across the trenches. In cases where the land enclosed is valuable or exceeds one acre, assessment may be levied on the area enclosed.

Soppinbettas.

43. The suggestion is often made that Soppinbetta land in the malnad may be allotted according to the occupied survey numbers so that a certain proportion of the Soppinbettas would be clubbed with each survey number. The Committee consider that allotment on this basis would be difficult and lead to many complications. On a full consideration of all the circumstances they are of opinion that the utmost that can be done is to let it be known that, if all the persons who have interests in any particular Soppinbetta come to an arrangement as among themselves and demarcate their interests, Government will be prepared to confirm such arrangement.

Cultivation of Cardamom.

44. The Committee considered the desirability of removing certain restrictions in regard to cultivation now in force in the malnad. One of them is the restriction against cardamom being grown on the eastern slope of the ghats. The Committee after a full consideration of the subject are of opinion that the restriction may be removed. Some of the members urged that all restrictions as to growing cardamom on coffee land might be completely removed. The rules now in force in this respect are those published in the G. O. No. R. 3623-32—L. R. 36-22-2, dated 30th December 1922. The Committee consider that these rules are quite fair and need no change. It was suggested that assessment on arecanut gardens is too high and should be reduced. The Committee hold that it is unnecessary as the assessment was fixed at the time of settlement and the rates are considerably less than those which existed previously. It was stated that cardamom growers do not get a good price for their cardamom as the trade is in the hands of merchants in Haveri in the Bombay Presidency, and that something should be done to improve their position. The suggestion made in the Economic Survey Officer's Report is that a cardamom bleaching factory should be established at Hassan. The Committee consider that the Director of Industries and Commerce might investigate the condition of the cardamom market and see if better prices can be got for cardamom than what the Haveri merchants are now giving.

Certain other suggestions.

45. It has been frequently suggested that the rule prohibiting cultivation on the margin of streams up to 25 yards should be abolished. The Committee are of opinion that it may be done providing at the same time that the restriction should continue to apply to spring heads. Kumki lands may not be given out of State Forests but may be given where available out of District Forests. Small areas of *Kan* lands up to two acres in each case contiguous to cultivated land may be given out for cultivation. To educate the malnad population in improved methods of agriculture, it is desirable to have an Agricultural School of the type of the one at Chikanahalli in some central place in the malnad. To encourage fruit cultivation and the cultivation of other commercial crops in the malnad the Committee would suggest the establishment of a seed depot and nursery at one place in the Shimoga District and at another place for the Hassan and Kadur Districts and the issue of seeds and plants to raiyats at cost price from them. The question of the consolidation of holdings raised by the Economic Survey Officer in his report requires further investigation and the Committee would recommend that it should be examined by the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference.

IX—OTHER MATTERS.

Labour

46. A few suggestions may now be made on some other matters which could not be mentioned under the broad heads already dealt with. The Committee are not in favour of any special organisation for improving the supply of labour to the malnad. They are of opinion that if the employers of labour would improve the rate of wages it will be possible for them to get more faithful service from their labourers. In making this statement they are not unaware of the fact that labourers sometimes leave their employers when some advance they have received is still due to be worked out and go and take service under new masters. If labour conditions are improved these cases will necessarily be fewer. The Committee consider that the proposals of the Economic Survey Officer regarding a Co-operative Trade Syndicate are not feasible at present.

Trade Syndicate.

Temperance.

47. The Committee are not prepared to recommend any specific measures for the reduction of intemperance in the malnad, as the reduction of intemperance is a problem that affects the entire State and calls for fuller consideration. It has however, been brought to their notice that the present rules regarding the grant of licenses to tap *bagani* trees cause hardship, and the Committee recommend that the tree-tax on bagani be abolished, and the revenue realised directly from the sale of shop rights.

Depressed classes.

48 As a matter of special importance the Committee would recommend last of all that some special steps may be taken for the amelioration of the depressed classes in the malnad. These people even more than the rest of the population of the malnad need help from Government. *In addition to the concessions* generally recommended in respect of the malnad in

which they would share, special efforts should be made to give them land and small sums of money for buying cattle and ploughs, part of the sums being treated as loan and part as free grant. To encourage education the residential school for these classes at Chikmagalur may be expanded and an additional school like the Institute at Mysore should be established in a suitable place.

Other suggestions of the Economic Survey officer.

49. The Committee have in the course of this report dealt with the more important suggestions contained in the Economic Survey Officer's report. A statement of the suggestions not dealt with here is appended (*Vide* appendix III) indicating against each item the views of the Committee as to the further action possible.

50. The Committee have not considered the question of developing industries in the malnad as the matter is understood to be under the consideration of the Board of Industries.

X.—ESTABLISHMENT AND COST.

Departmental expenditure not calculated.

51. The Committee have not calculated the extra expenditure in the Medical, Education and Public Works Departments and in the District Boards on account of the measures here recommended as that will depend on the extent to which additional facilities would be provided. Extra grants will have to be sanctioned to those Departments for the measures taken in the respective Departments. The following additional staff is necessary for carrying out the special operations now recommended :—

Other additional staff and cost.

(1) One Assistant Engineer in each District. Two Sub-Overseers in Shimoga District, two in Kadur District, one in Hassan District. Menial Establishment.

The cost of the above Engineering staff will work out as below :—

			Rs.	
3 Assistant Engineers for three malnad Districts		3 x (300 + 100 T. A.) 3 x 400 = 1,200 1,200 x 12	4,400	(1)
5 Sub-Overseers—				
Shimoga	2	5 x (100 + 50 T. A.)		
Chikmagalur	2	5 x 150 = 750		
Hassan	1	750 x 12	9,000	(2)
20 Peons—				
3 for each Sub-Division	9	20 x (12 + T. A.)		
2 for each Asst. Engr.	6	240 + T. A.		
1 for each Sub-Overseer	5	240 x 12	2,880 + T. A.	(3)
			26,200 + T. A. of peons or 27,000	

(2) Additional Sanitary Inspectors for the malnad taluks. It is suggested that there should be one Sanitary Inspector roughly for every two hoblis. On this scale there would have to be twelve more Sanitary Inspectors there being two extra for Mudgere and Tirthahalli taluks and one extra for each of the Manjarabad, Belur, Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Koppa, Nagar, Sorab and Sagar Taluks. In other Taluks the existing staff will do.

The extra cost on this account will be Rs. 15,000

A question of administrative convenience.

52. The Committee have also considered the question of the administrative changes that may be necessary for the smooth working of measures for the improvement of the malnad. The District Boards of Shimoga and Hassan districts are probably at a disadvantage in dealing with the requirements of the malnad as the representatives of the malnad on the Boards are in a minority. The interests of the malnad may not therefore always receive adequate attention. The Committee understand that under the new District Boards Regulation it will be possible to constitute more than one Board for the same district. It may in this case be desirable to have separate Boards for the malnad and maidan areas in these districts. A suggestion made in this connection for facilitating the administration of malnad improvement work is that the districts of Mysore, Hassan and Kadur should be slightly readjusted so as to include the malnad area of Hassan District in Kadur District. It is proposed that the Krishnarajpet Yedatore and Nagamangala Taluks of Mysore District may be added to Hassan District and the Manjarabad Taluk and Belur Taluk of Hassan District added to Kadur District. The Committee do not consider this change quite feasible. The disorganization of public business that will temporarily result from any such re-adjustment is an argument against it. The people of Manjarabad also may not be quite willing to change from Hassan District to

Kadur District. There is something to say, however, in favour of the change and the Committee would suggest that the question be investigated. If the people of Manjarabad Taluk have no objection to the transfer of their Taluk from Hassan District to Kadur District the proposal may be considered.

XI.—AGENCY.

Revenue Department to be in charge of operations.

53. After a full consideration of the question of the agency for carrying out the operations under the Malnad Improvement Scheme the majority of the Committee consider that in the beginning the Revenue Department may have charge of them. The work in each district may be carried on under the general supervision of a small committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioner, the President of the District Board or when the Deputy Commissioner is President, the Vice-President of the District Board, the District Medical Officer, the District Forest Officer, the Executive Engineer, Officers in charge of the malnad Sub-Divisions and non-officials to represent the malnad taluks. These representatives may or may not be members of the District Boards and may be nominated by Government. There may be four such non-official members in the Committee in the Shimoga District, three in Kadur and two in Hassan. The Committee should be advisory and have no responsibilities for the execution of work. They should meet not less than twice a year, and review the progress of operations, consider difficulties and adopt the programme for the coming months. A statement of the progress made and a copy of the programme adopted should be sent to Government and to the District Boards. The District Boards may make any suggestions they consider necessary in regard to the programme and these should be considered by the Advisory Committees at subsequent meetings or by circulation. These committees may at the end of each year adopt reports of the work carried out under the scheme during the year and submit them to Government. The non-official members of these committees may be given travelling allowances for journeys to attend their meetings at the same rates as is given to non-official members of the District Boards. Every year there may also be a conference, presided over by a Member of Council to review the progress in all the three districts under the scheme. The Heads of Departments concerned in the work under the scheme, the Deputy Commissioners, the Presidents, or when the Deputy Commissioner is President the Vice-Presidents of the District Boards of the three malnad districts, and the non-official members of the three local committees may be required to be present at the conference. Of the Heads of Departments those whose presence may be essential are the Revenue Commissioner, the Inspector-General of Education, the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, the Conservator of Forests and the Chief Engineer. Other Heads of Departments may be invited if their presence is considered necessary. The Conference might consider the reports of the operations received from the District Committees and submit a brief report of its proceedings, with any suggestions for the coming year, to Government. To facilitate taking stock of work done, the Committee would suggest that the reports of the Committees and of the Conference may be published by Government with a review of the operations conducted during the year of report.

District Committee.

Annual Conference.

Review by Government suggested.

XII.—SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION.

Recommendations.

54. The following is a summary of the principal recommendations made in this report :—

1. Land Mortgage Banks may be formed for the three malnad districts—Draft bye-laws are enclosed. (Para 14.)
2. A Record of Rights in land may be introduced at least in the malnad. (Para 20.)
3. A Regulation for the relief of agricultural indebtedness somewhat on the lines of the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act should be passed. (Para 21.)
4. More dispensaries should be provided in the malnad. The idea should be to provide a dispensary not farther than five miles from any place. (Para 24.)
5. Medical Officers with higher qualification and more experienced than at present should be posted to taluk and rural dispensaries in the malnad. (Para 24.)
6. Rules under the Village Sanitation Regulation should be added to for condemning unhealthy village sites. (Para 24.)
7. Wells with good drinking water should be provided in more villages from year to year. (Para 24.)
8. Quinine should be distributed to the people to a larger extent than now. (Para 25.)
9. More midwives should be employed for the malnad and inducements offered to make them take more interest in their work. (Para 26.)
10. Vaccination work should be made more efficient. (Para 28.)

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11. Villages should be shifted from unhealthy sites and loans given to persons wishing to build houses and help in materials from State and District Forests also given. (Para 29.)

12. Arrangements should be made for propaganda in health and sanitation matters. (Para 30.)

13. The services of the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society may be utilised in this connection. (Para 30.)

14. Arrangements should be made for research in malnad diseases. (Para 30.)

15. Survey and relief parties should be sent out for surveying the condition of villages and giving all possible help on the spot. (Para 31.)

16. Information in regard to the economic condition of villages may be collected in accordance with a questionnaire by these parties and by Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors of the Co-operative and Agricultural Departments and select Shekdars and if possible through post-graduate students of the Mysore University. (Para 32.)

17. The number of primary and middle schools should be increased, the middle schools being in as many cases as possible of the residential type. (Para 35.)

18. The curricula of studies in the schools should be made more vocational. (Para 35.)

19. More industrial schools should be opened. (Para 35.

20. School life should be brightened with sports, games, magic lantern shows, etc. (Para 36.)

21. The railway line between Kadur and Chikmagalur may be constructed early. (Para 37.)

22. Motor transport may be encouraged by regulating competition. (Para 37.)

23. The rules under the Motor Vehicle Regulation may be relaxed in certain respects for the malnad. (Para 37.)

24. Maintenance allotments for malnad roads may be increased. (Para 38.)

25. Lists should be made of roads required in the interior particularly the ghat roads which will give an outlet to the West Coast for the products of the interior of the malnad. (Para 38.)

26. Deputy Commissioners may investigate cases in which further grazing facilities have to be provided to villages or State Forests too close to villages have to be released. In cases where the Revenue and Forest Departments agree the facilities recommended by the Deputy Commissioner may be given as a matter of course. Cases of disagreement may be required to be submitted for orders to Government. (Para 40.)

27. Game preserves should not be too close to villages. (Para 40.)

28. Gun licenses may be more freely issued to malnad raiyats. (Para 40.)

29. The rules regarding the pursuit of wild beasts found damaging crops may be made more favourable to the raiyats. (Para 40.)

30. Facilities may be given to settlers by the grant of land free of assessment and of suitable monetary help. (Para 41.)

31. Special attention should be paid to tanks in the Shimoga malnad. (Para 42.)

32. The Irrigation Cess levied in the malnad districts should be used in the particular districts. (Para 42.)

33. The practice of trenches being dug to protect paddy flats and arecanut gardens may be allowed to continue under certain conditions. (Para 42.)

34. People may be helped where they are willing to regulate the use of *soppinbettas*. (Para 43.)

35. The restriction against growing cardamom on the eastern slope of the ghats may be removed. (Para 44.)

36. The Department of Industries may be asked to investigate how our cardamom growers can be helped to get better prices. (Para 44.)

37. The 25 yard rule may be abolished providing, however, for the protection of spring heads. (Para 45.)

38. Small areas of *kan* lands of two acres in each case may be given for cultivation. (Para 45.)

39. An agricultural school of the type of the Chiknahalli School may be established at some central place in the malnad. (Para 45.)

40. A seed depot and a nursery may be opened at one place in the Shimoga District and in one place for Hassan and Kadur Districts for selling seeds and plants at cost price. (Para 45.)

41. The tree-tax system may be abolished in the Bagan area. (Para 47.)

42. Special facilities should be provided for giving lands to the depressed classes in the malnad. (Para 48.)

43. The Boarding School for these classes at Chikmagalur should be expanded and another like the Central Institute at Mysore established in some other place in the Malnad. (Para 48.)

44. Additional establishment consisting of 12 Sanitary Inspectors for the malnad areas and of an Assistant Engineer with suitable establishment working under him for each district may be employed for carrying out the work under the scheme. (Para 51.)

45. The question of re-adjusting the malnad districts so as to bring the Hassan and Kadur malnad under the same agency may be investigated. (Para 52.)

46. A Committee may be formed for each district for advising in regard to the operations under the scheme. (Para 53.)

47. A Conference may be held each year for reviewing work under the scheme and making suggestions to Government. (Para 53.)

Acknowledgments.

The Committee desire to express their obligation to Dr. Md. Usman, and Messrs. R. Ranga Rao and K. H. Ramaiya for the valuable assistance rendered to the committee in their deliberations by these gentlemen. They also desire to record their appreciation of the ability and zeal with which Mr. M. Venkatesa Iyengar, the Secretary, assisted them in their work throughout.

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K. Chandy (*Chairman*).

M. Venkatesa Iyengar, (*Secretary*)

APPENDIX I.

Draft Bye-laws for District Land Mortgage Banks

The... .....District Land Mortgage Association.

Bye-Laws.

1. This Association shall be called the ..... District Land Mortgage Bank.

2. The Office of the Bank shall be situated at (district headquarters).

3. The object of the Bank is to grant loans to members.

4. Loans may be given by the Bank only for the following purposes:—

(i) Redemption of mortgage.
(ii) Improvement of land or of methods of cultivation

5. The liability of a member of this Bank shall be limited to the value of the shares held by him in the Association.

6. There shall be.. .....shares of the Bank of the value of Rs. 25 each.

7. Membership of the Bank is open to every subject of His Highness the Maharaja who has attained the age of majority and is legally capable of entering into a contract, to several such persons jointly and to every registered co-operative institution formed for long term credit. Notwithstanding anything contained above, nominees or legal representatives of deceased members may be admitted as members although such nominees or legal representatives are minors.

8. Every member of the Bank must take at least one share and no member can own more than 100 shares in the Bank.

9. Shares are not withdrawable or transferable except with the sanction of the Bank provided that no member will be permitted to withdraw his shares within 10 years of the date on which such shares are taken by him and provided also that not more than 10 per cent of the aggregate share capital of the Bank at the beginning of a year is allowed to be withdrawn in any year.

10. The funds of the Bank shall include share capital, loans, deposits, *grants* and *other miscellaneous items*, but at no time shall the liabilities of the Association exceed ten times the subscribed share capital plus reserve fund.

11. The Board of Directors may receive deposits at their discretion either from members or others and it shall be open to them to settle the terms on which deposits shall be taken provided that the interest on such deposits shall not, in any case, exceed 6½ per cent per annum and provided also that no deposit shall be received for a period of less than two years.

12. The Bank shall not grant loans of an amount below Rs. 500 nor above Rs. 5,000 ordinarily provided that where a loan is granted to a co-operative society for the use of its members the amount of the loan may amount to 20,000 rupees.

13. Loans granted by the Bank shall bear interest at rates fixed from time to time but not exceeding—

(1) a maximum of 9 per cent per annum in the case of long term loans, and
(2) a maximum of 12 per cent on short term loans.

14. Long term loans granted by the Bank shall be repayable in equal yearly instalments not exceeding 25 and shall not be liable to be re-called except under conditions specified in Bye-Laws 21 and 22. Nothing in this bye-law shall be considered to preclude the borrower from repaying his loan wholly or in part at any earlier time.

15. The loan and the interest shall be discharged by a system of equated payments.

16. Loans shall be granted by the Bank only on the mortgage of immovable property in the.....district except in the case of short term loans which may on suitable security be granted for working expenses to members who have taken long term loans. Long term loans should be issued ordinarily out of share and debenture amounts and not out of deposits.

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17. Loans granted by the Bank shall not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the property which is mortgaged to the Bank on account of those loans, provided that in case the loan is to be applied for the improvement of land the amount of loan may go up to 60 per cent.

18. The land mortgaged to the Bank as security under bye-law 17—shall have no prior encumbrances, save the mortgage or mortgages to be redeemed by the loan given by the Bank. Further, it shall not be made subject to any subsequent encumbrances either by way of further mortgages, sale, gift or otherwise to any one except the Bank and except with the previous sanction of the Board of Directors, and any encumbrance made in contravention of this bye-law shall be invalid.

19. The mortgage shall be without possession, subject to the condition that if the mortgagor fails to pay principal and interest according to his contract, the Bank shall be entitled to take possession of the land for such term not exceeding twenty years as the Board of Directors may consider equitable. During possession, the Bank will manage the property and after deducting expenses use the proceeds towards redemption of the debt.

20. The valuation of the properties offered as security for loans shall be made by the Bank in accordance with subsidiary rules to be framed in that behalf.

21. Loans are liable to be recalled.—

(1) if after the grant of a loan the information obtained regarding the property, the charges thereon or the rights of disposal thereof is found to be incorrect,

(2) if a loan is utilised for a purpose different from that for which it was granted,

(3) if the property on which it is secured has in the opinion of the Bank deteriorated in value and the borrower fails to furnish additional security to the satisfaction of the Bank,

(4) if on the death of the borrower or in the case of joint debtors on the death of any one of them his legal representative does not consent to continue as a Member,

(5) if for any other reason, the debtor or in the case of joint debtors any one of them ceases to be a Member,

(6) if the debtor makes default in the payment of any instalment on the due date.

22. If in any case not expressly provided for above, the Board of Directors consider that a debt is in danger, they shall recall the loan with the approval of the Registrar of Land Mortgage Banks.

23. When a loan recalled by the Board of Directors is not repaid within three months from the date of recall, the Directors shall apply for a foreclosure of the mortgage to the Registrar of Land Mortgage Banks who after notice to the defaulting debtor and necessary enquiry will have power to order such foreclosure. The Registrar may order distraint of movables in the case of short loans. These orders shall have the same effect and shall be executed in the same manner as if passed by a competent Civil Court.

24. Subject to bye-law 10 the Bank may raise loans from time to time by issue of debenture bonds bearing interest not exceeding 7 per cent per annum and liable to be redeemed at such period not exceeding 25 years as may be prescribed by the Bank.

25. Debenture bonds shall not be issued except with the previous sanction of the Government and they shall be in such form and contain such covenants and provisions as the Bank, may, with the previous sanction of Government, prescribe in this behalf.

26. The Bank shall draw for redemption by lot as many debenture bonds as its financial condition permits, or if the Bank deems it preferable, it may repurchase its bonds instead of drawing them by lot.

27. The Bank shall be at liberty to effect a reduction in the rate of interest payable on any series of debenture bonds provided that option is given to the holders of such bonds to accept payment in cash at par value.

28. The Government shall appoint a trustee whose duty shall be to see that the Bank fulfils its obligations to the debenture-holders. For this purpose, the Bank shall transfer to the trustee its rights in the mortgages on the security of which debentures are issued. The trustee shall have power to require the Bank to credit to an account opened in his name, in such Bank as may be approved for the purpose by the Government, all recoveries made from members of the Bank under any of the mortgages whether on redemption or upon sale under any power of sale applicable thereto. He shall also have the following powers:—

(i) to invest or to require the Bank to invest the money at the credit of his account in his own name in any investment or deposit authorised by clauses (*c*) (*b*) and (*d*) of section 32 of the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation or in any other Securities approved by the Registrar of Land Mortgage Banks and to vary such investments at his discretion ;

(ii) to require the Bank to redeem any or all of the debentures ;

(iii) to determine the method of redeeming any debentures before the expiry of the term for which they were issued ; and

(iv) to proceed against the bank or the mortgagors whose mortgage deeds have been transferred to him or against both, in case of default of payment of moneys due to the debenture-holders.

The trustee can, at any time, be replaced by another trustee. A trustee so appointed shall, as the successor in interest of the trustee whom he replaces, inherit all his powers and rights.

29. The total value of debentures, actually in circulation at any time must not exceed the total value of the mortgage bonds and other assets assigned by the Bank to the trustee and held by him.

30. The administration of the Bank shall be vested in the following :-

(1) Board of Directors.
(2) Board of Supervision; and
(3) The General body of the members of the Bank.

31. The ultimate authority in all matters relating to the administration of the Bank shall be the general body of the members who shall meet from time to time and at least once a year to conduct the work of the Bank. The following among other matters shall be dealt with by the general body :—

(i) The election and removal of their representatives on the Board of Directors and the Board of Supervision.
(ii) The annual report due to the Registrar of Land Mortgage Banks.
(iii) The Registrar's annual audit order.
(iv) The amendment or repeal of any existing bye-laws or the enactment of a new bye-law.
(v) The expulsion of a member.
(vi) The consideration of any complaint which any individual member may prefer against the Board of Directors or the Board of Supervision.
(vii) The returns that may be prescribed by the Government.

32. A meeting of the general body of the members may be convened whenever necessary for the conduct of the business by the Board of Directors and shall be so convened by the Board of Directors at the request of 15 or more members, or at the instance of the Registrar.

33. The Members of the Board of Directors and of the Board of Supervision will consist of Members of the Bank and representatives of Debenture Holders, provided that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore shall have the right to nominate two persons to the Board of Supervision and one to the Board of Directors, whether members of the Bank or representatives of Debenture Holders or others.

34. The Board of Directors shall consist of seven members four of whom shall be elected by the Members, two will be representatives of Debenture Holders selected by Government and one will be nominated by the Government of Mysore, all the Members holding office for a period of two years.

35. The Board of Supervision shall consist of seven members three of whom shall be elected by the members, two will be representatives of Debenture Holders selected by Government and two will be nominated by the Government of Mysore, all the Members holding office for a period of three years.

36. The Board of Directors shall administer and conduct the affairs of the Bank, prepare and issue agreements, declarations, etc., represent the Bank by one of its members selected for that purpose at all legal proceedings. It shall also appoint, control, and dismiss officials like book-keepers, cashiers, clerks, local agents, etc.

37. The Board of Supervision shall have general control and supervision over the affairs of the Bank. In particular it will—

(1) cause the accounts of the Bank to be audited at least twice a year by two of its members.
(2) present to the General Meeting a statement of accounts;
(3) prepare all necessary subsidiary rules for the carrying out of these bye-laws;
(4) settle the principles of land valuation;
(5) authorise the issue by the Board of Management of mortgage bonds subject to the provisions of bye-law 25 and
(6) decide appeals against the decisions of the Board of Directors.

38. Without prejudice to the powers which may be vested in him by the Law for the time being in force the Registrar of Land Mortgage Banks will have power—

(1) to require the summoning of a General Meeting
(2) to be present at the proceedings of the General meeting as well as at the meetings of the Board of Management and the Board of Supervision ; and

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(3) to inspect the books and cash balance of the Bank at any time.

(4) to summon any member or office bearer of a Bank for the purpose of an enquiry into the affairs of the Bank. For this purpose he will act as a Court.

39. The previous sanction of the Government will be necessary for—

(1) the issue of debentures;

(2) the conversion of one class of debentures into another class bearing a different rate of interest or

(3) the investment of collections made out of loans given to Members in fresh loans to Members.

40. The Deputy Commissioner of the District will have in respect of the affairs of the Bank the powers vested in the *Registrar* in Clauses 2 and 3 of bye-law 38.

41. The accounts of the Bank shall be audited at least once a year by a duly certified auditor or by an officer deputed by the Mysore Government.

42. All other matters concerning the organisation and the working of the Bank as well as the remuneration, if any, which the Board of Management, the Board of Supervision, the local agents and the auditors are to receive shall be fixed by Regulations to be framed by the Bank.

The Regulations shall require the approval of the Government of Mysore.

43. A Reserve Fund shall be formed by the Bank. To this shall be carried—

(1) a sum not less than 10 per cent of the net profits of every year;

(2) the interest on the capital of this fund;

(3) amounts not claimed; and

(4) produce of drawn and expired mortgage bonds.

(5) Any other fund which may be credited to the reserve fund by the general body of members.

APPENDIX II.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SIMPLE ECONOMIC ENQUIRY.

1. General.—
   1. Name of Village, Taluk, District.
   2. General Geographical position (in relation to roads, railways, forests, rivers, hills, markets, etc.
   3. Area of village site.
   4. Localisation of castes.
   5. Types of dwelling houses—thatched, tiled, terraced, etc.
   6. Gardens, manure pits and the like, adjoining houses.
   7. Water facilities.
   8 Distance of cultivated lands.
   9 Housing conditions—overcrowded, insanitary, badly situated or kept, etc.
   10 Nature of holdings—small or large, compact or scattered
   11 Any special facilities for travellers, *e. g.*, hotels, musafirkhanas, etc.

2. Population.
   1. Total population.
   2. Castes, how many families and individuals.
   3. Number of children in families, how many dead and living, any special illness accounting for large infant mortality.
   4. Number of houses.
   5. Census of ages (with intervals of 5 or 10 years).
   6. Births and deaths during the past 12 months—anything striking about the cause of death.
   7. Total number of men, women and children
   8. Any noticeable movement of people from or to the village.

3. Land.—
   1. Area of wet lands.
   2. ,, of dry lands.
   3. ,, of garden lands.
   4. ,, Gomal.
   5. Other Facilities for cattle, goats, etc.
   6. Jungles and Forests.
   7. Tanks, wells and other sources of water supply.

4. Occupation of land.—
   1. Area cultivated by owner.
   2. Area cultivated by tenants.
   3. Number of cultivating owners.
   4. Number of Tenants.
   5. Number of non-cultivating owners and their occupation.
   6. Number of tenants owning no land.
   7. Average area of land cultivated by owners.
   8. Average area of land cultivated by tenants.
   9. Rents in money and kind.
   10. Land revenue on different kinds of lands.
   11. Occupation with which agriculture is combined

5. Agricultural conditions.—
   1. Area under the principal crops.
   2. Area yielding one crop, area yielding more than one.
   3. Usual crops cultivated on wet, dry and garden lands.
   4. Types of plough, and agricultural implements used.
   5. Water lifts, oil engines, manures and other aids to good agriculture.
   6. Extent of help derived from Takavi loans, Co-operative Societies, etc.

6. Cattle, etc.—

(*a*) Bullocks.
(*b*) Cows.
(*c*) Buffaloes.
(*d*) Young stock of above
(*e*) Horses.
(*f*) Donkeys, etc.
(*g*) Sheep.
(*h*) Goats.
(*i*) Pigs.

7. Manuring.—

(*a*) Is cattle dung used as manure?
(*b*) Is cattle urine utilized?
(*c*) Is green manure used?
(*d*) Is Chemical manure used?

8. Insect pests or other diseases and remedial measures in use.
9. Cattle diseases and treatment.
10. Average cost of cultivation of various kinds of land.
11. Improvements recently effected or under contemplation.

6. Village Industries.—

(1) Description.
(2) Number engaged in each.
(3) Implements used.
(4) Average powers of work, earnings, expenditure, etc.
(5) Condition of production.
(6) ,, of sale.
7) Marketing facilities.
(8) Prospects (improving steady, deteriorating).

7. General Economic Condition.—

(1) Wages—Money, kind.
(2) Prices of food stuffs.
(3) General prosperity of the village as evidenced by large shops, banks, cinemas, and the like.
(4) General condition of families, whether living under or above means—Savings how utilised, debts how contracted—[Give details by families if possible or typical cases.]—
(5) Condition of debts, facility, rate of interest, chronic indebtedness, other incidents attaching to loans.
(6) Is there a Co-operative Society—Give details of its working.
(7) Are there any other institutions or activities of a public character, *e.g.*, Agricultural Unions, Libraries, Reading Rooms, Recreation Clubs, Sanghas and the like.
(8) Communal income and expenditure.
(9) Religious activities, temples, gatherings.

8. Sanitary condition.—

(1) Malaria.
(2) Cholera.
(3) Plague.
(4) Consumption.
(5) Small-pox.
(6) Other diseases Endemic and Epidemic.
(7) Infant mortality.
(8) Snake bites, deaths from attacks of wild animals.
(9) Habits conducing to good health or leading to bad health.
(10) Medical assistance.
(11) Marriage customs, age, etc.
(12) Prevalence of purdah.

9. Education.—

(1) Number of schools.
(2) Accommodation.
(3) Kind of Schools.
(4) Number of boys and girls in attendance; proportion to number of school-going age.
(5) Average duration of school life.
(6) Percentage of adults able to read the Vernacular
" " talk English.
" " write English.
(7) Number of highly educated persons in any language.
(8) Conditions of adult education and facilities.
(9 Number of boys and girls who have continued higher education.
(10) How school expenses are met.
(11) Whether educated persons have found any careers.
(12) Any hostel accommodation.

10. Village administration.—

(1) Is there a Village Panchayet? How does it work?
(2) Sanitary conditions.
(3) Police conditions.
(4) Crime, litigation, means of arbitration.
(5) Prevalent to a noticeable degree of conditions like drunkenness, prostitution, etc.
(6) Brief summary of suggestions for improvement.

APPENDIX III.

A STATEMENT OF OTHER SUGGESTIONS MADE IN THE REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC SURVEY OFFICER WITH THE VIEWS OF THE COMMITTEE IN BRIEF THEREON.

	Suggestions.	*Opinion of the Committee.*
1.	A Foreign Forest Economist may be appointed for a year to study potentialities of Forests in the State and connect our forest products with European Markets.	The appointment of an officer, not necessarily a Foreign Forest Economist, for a continuous study of forest potentialities is desirable. There is at present no officer to give special attention to this question.
2.	A rule should be made that at least 50 per cent of the actual total yield of a land should be guaranteed to the tenant cultivator irrespective of contracts, debts or interest charges.	Does not seem possible.
3.	Every 50 villages should have an Agricultural Farm.	Do
4.	Dry cultivation should be encouraged by offering reasonable bounties.	Do
5.	The system of pledging crops to moneylenders should be stopped.	Do
6.	Economic holdings should be exempted from liability to attachment for debts.	Do
7.	The Agricultural Department should have laboratories in the malnad and evolve cheap locally made standardised manures.	May be referred to the Agricultural Department.
8.	Enclosure of holdings and establishment of cattle pounds for every village or group of villages.	Does not seem necessary or possible.
9.	The establishment of three more experimental stations to study plant diseases.	Not necessary.
10.	There should be a Dairy Farm in the malnad.	May be investigated.
11.	A Veterinary Assistant Superintendent should be stationed in a central malnad village to supervise a system of veterinary dispensaries for the malnad.	May be investigated.
12.	Railway Cess should be done away with and Road Cess should be levied.	Does not seem necessary
13.	School masters may be trained to give medical relief.	Not desirable.
14.	Private Medical Practitioners should be prohibited from practising unless they get a license from Government.	Does not seem possible.
15.	Schoolmasters should be allowed subsidiary occupation.	Not desirable.
16.	*Thera* system should be abolished.	This is a social question in which Government action may not be possible.
17.	A small area of the malnad should be selected for special attention during every period of three years. This area should be called the development area.	Does not seem desirable. The money available may be used for the whole of the malnad. This will prevent misunderstanding between various parts of the Malnad.
18.	Classification of cultivated land should be changed and land on which cardamom is grown shown separately and assessment on it increased.	Not necessary.
19.	Permanent Settlement need not be sanctioned.	Lands are not given out on permanent tenure at present.
20.	A Producers' Society for the depressed classes may be established.	Not possible at present.
21.	There should be a Standing Committee of well-paid and efficient experts for a study of the malnad problem.	The recommendations in the Committee's report regarding the District Committees and an annual conference meet this need.

Note.—As the suggestion that a special area to be called the Development Area should be taken up periodically for special attention is not considered acceptable, suggestions made in regard to such an area are not particularly mentioned above. Many suggestions which may be considered as incidental to main suggestions which have been specifically mentioned are also not referred to either in the report or in this appendix.

APPENDIX IV.

List of Books and Papers Consulted.

The Economic Survey Officers' Reports.

Collection of papers regarding Malnad Improvement, 1914, including among others Sir M. Visvesvaraya's note on his inspection of the Malnad. Mr. Matthan's Memorandum and a note by Mr. R. Subba Rao.

Speeches of Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

Report of a Debt Survey of the Malnad made by two Inspectors of the Co-operative Department in 1917.

Mr. Chandy's note published in the Mysore Economic Journal for October 1917, regarding the relief of rural indebtedness through Co-operative Societies.

Report of the Mysore Co-operative Committee, 1923.

A note containing the recommendations on land mortgage and debt relief made by a Sub-Committee of the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference in 1919, presided over by the present Chairman.

A note on Land Mortgage Banks by Mr. G. B. Heblikar.

A note on Land Mortgage Credit by Mr. N. S. Subba Rao

A note on the question of legislation for establishing Land Mortgage Banks by Mr. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar.

A note on the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act by Mr. G. B. Heblikar.

A note embodying recommendations by Col. W. L. Crawford.

A note embodying recommendations by Mr. Bagamane Deva Gowda.

The Madras Government Order (with enclosures) establishing Land Mortgage Banks in six places in the Madras Presidency.

The Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

The Bombay Record of Rights Act.

A note on Malnad Improvement by Mr. Mir Hamza Husein.

A note on the result of a Malarial Survey of Nagar Taluk carried out by Mr. Parthasarathi.

A note by the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, regarding vaccination in the Malnad.

A note by the same officer on Disease Survey.

The Malnad Improvement Manual, 1917.

Punjab Questionnaire on Rural Economic Enquiries.

The Questionnaire for rural enquiries prepared by Mr. R. Ranga Rao.

Census Reports of Mysore of the past three decades.

Certain Regulations in force in the State like the Co-operative Societies Regulation and the Usurious Loans Regulation and the following G. O's. (besides those included in the collections of 1914 and 1917) relating to the Malnad.

1. No. 5733-6—San. 87-15-9, dated 6th March 1917.
2. No. 6561-3—San. 72-17-2, dated 22nd May 1918.
3. No. G. 20308-13—San. 80-16-15, dated 10th March 1919.
4. No. G. 26401-6—San. 108-18-3, dated 24th May 1919.
5. No. G. 13757-67—San. 8-19-5, dated 12th December 1919.
6. No. G. 24560-6—San. 103-20-1, dated 18th June 1921.
7. No. L. 2894-904—San. 28-24-1, dated 1st October 1924.
8. No. L. 3448-56—Med. 114-22-6, dated 6th November 1924
9. No. L. 5711-21—San. 45-24-2, dated 4th February 1925

CRYSTALINFOSYSTEMS AND SERVICES

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App. F. IX-4

1926-1927 Sans File No. 18-2C

Sanitary

Previous References

Serial Nos. 1—8

preserve.

Later References
Sany 85-34 ob 1-4.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. eight

Part B for December 1927

SUBJECT

Proposals for utilising the Services of Boy Scouts in Antimalarial work.

From No 8) To The Director, P.H. Institute
The Sanitary Commr
The Dep. of Mysore, Mysore
Shimoga Wadiar of Hassan Dt
The President, City Municipal Mysore
The Municipal Commr, Mysore
The Comptroller through
the Finance Secretary.

No G 6279-83 dt 5.12.1927

Passed Orders about utilising the Services of Boy Scouts in Antimalarial work

Mysore
16.12.1927.

Gen 2931

REPLY

(To be written on this margin.)

Office of the Dewan of Mysore.

S&Gen 18-26

NOTE.

Dated 6th October 1926

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
6 OCT. 1926
Reg. No GM Roop 871.

I am inclined to think that Boy Scouts could be of great use in carrying out, say once a week, an anti-malari campaign in the villages in the neighbourhood of the two big cities and mofussil towns in the State. The Local Medical Officers may put them in the way of the work. The Scouts will, by this means, be able to combine some useful work with their weekly camping out.

If the First Member agrees the Inspector-General of Education and the Senior Surgeon may be consulted.

6.10.26

Mr. Rangaa Rao
With Compts
Please draft for
Consid
Dee 7/10/26

Draft
8/10
28/10 T

The First Member of Council
with compliments.

4896
15/10

15/10/26

First
member

16/10

17/10

Peka

Dee 4.10.10

Dee/7/10

Secretary

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26
App. F. III—2]

2931/6111

General and Revenue Secretariat

San File No. 18 of 1926

Serial No.	
1	To The Senior Surgeon No 9 4166 dt 22.10.26 Requests him to consult the S.G.'s Education in the matter and submit suitable proposals. From the S.G.'s Education No 9 4167 dt 22.10.1926
2	From the Sanitary Commissioner no. C 350-7 dt 1.2.1927. Forwards a copy of letter dt 12.1.1927 from the Dy. of Education stating that Hayden's Boy Scouts might undertake propaganda work (as they might do this only during the Dasara, Christmas vacations & (2) that there might be a "Mosquito Week" and states that sporadic efforts at malaria might make no confidence often people in anti malarial operations, that it would be better if attention is focussed on a few villages at a time between November to January each year, & that in regard to mosquito work the local bodies have to be consulted as it is a question of local resources. 1) Submit for perusal and orders. Refer. para 1-3 ab. 2) For perusal and orders.

for dft 3/11/26 MSK 5/11/26

Dec 7/2

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26

General and Revenue Secretariat

Sanc File No. 18 of 1926.

Serial No.

8434/8/2

9) I rather think the S.S. has missed the point. The object in this file is not so much the inauguration of an anti malarial Campaign as the utilisation of the services of Boy Scouts in some useful work. From this point of view the Scheme suggested by the D.G. of Com. is acceptable. But it is rather lacking in details. If approd., the D.G.E. & the S.S. will be asked to meet the First Member at some convenient hour when the matter may further discussed & details settled. The Dir. of the Boy Scouts may also be present.

First Member

RR 8/2

10) I think the two Heads might be asked to meet the Dir. & Secretary Joint proposals

Lee 9/2/27

Please deal - Dft

11) RR 9/2

12) Draft dated 10th Feb 15/2/27

13) For perusal before issue

Lee 17/2

Gen. Secy) RR 19/2

Issued 21/2

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26
App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No 18 of 1926

Serial No.	
3	To the Sanitary Commissioner no G. 9196 of 25.2.27 Requests to meet the Dy Agent after discussion forward detailed proposals about the utilisation of the services of Boy Scouts in anti-malarial work To the Dy Agent no G. 9197 of 25.2.27 Forwards a/r as above
for A for DDM 16/3/27	From the Sanitary Comr no. C. 350-11 of 7/9.. B. 1927 States that he had met the Dy. Agent & discussed the question & furnished data & information & the latter will send final replie
16)	Subd. On receipt of the reply from the Dy Agent the case will be arranged & appd.
	Subd H&M 14/6/27 17) yrs till the end of the month & then remind.
	Subd Mudr. 16/6/27
	Reminder issued no G. 380 of 12.7.1927
5	From the Dy Agent Education. no. Ag 1419/8270/27-28 of 29.7.27 Submits proposals for the training of scouts & scoutmasters in anti-malaria work in 37 headquarter towns & two rural areas & states that the cost may be met from the Sanitary Grant in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner.
18) Subd:	The Dy Agent states that ap

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26
App. F. III—2

General and Revenue Secretariat | Sanitary File No. 18 of 1926

Serial No.

experience of (attending) for about one year, the Sanitary Dept will know to what extent anti-malarial work could be entrusted to them. A draft calling for the financial aspect of the proposal is laid for orders.

Sd/-
4/8/27 Secy)

Dy
4/8

4/8/27 Issued
RB
6/8.
Dy 6/8

6 To the Sanitary Commr
no. G. 1697 of 13-8-27
Calling for information about the financial aspect of the scheme & the source from which the cost may be met

for A
Sd/-
16/8/27

7 From the Sanitary Commr in reply
no. C. 350-17 of 1st Sept 27.
Furnishes information about the requirements on account of Leos being trained in anti-malarial work & says that the cost involved may be met from the funds of the State, Dy & Municipal Coms concerned in equal proportions

20) Ant Sept. asks. Are these two funds available?

Sent no. I. s
2/9/27

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26
App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat

San File No. 18 of 1926

Serial No.

27) Subs. The Secretary to State that the tramways from Kolar may be given at Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Chikmagalur & Hassan. The cost of each is stated to be Rs 100 per set per centre. As the local bodies concerned have not expressed their willingness to bear the contribution in the matter, a draft Order for the same is subd—

Sd/ 2nd K
3/9/27 (9/27 Secy)

Ht 582
8-9-27

WS
6/9.

~~Please take action~~

27 It would of course be very useful if the local bodies concerned made some contribution towards the expenditure. The inquiry may therefore be made. It seems to me however that the whole expense might not exceed Rs 1,000. This is not very large. If so, we can go ahead with the idea instead of waiting for the replies of the local bodies.

First Member
thro
First Secy.

RJ
8/9
WS
8/9
NDV

28) It is better to invite the co-operation of local bodies. This can first be done by asking them to make some contribution. I have known no ob-

2588
8/9

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

1833

App. F. III—2] (7

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 18 of 1926

Serial No.

to the whole cost being met from State funds if it can be met by reappropriating grants.

4
1879/27
Pt
Dy 1879

2206/1879

W/ I am afraid that the S.C. & the Hon. E. have not clear or have not the same views understood each other's vide portions marked in their Comms.

27 The file may be sent U.O. to D.G.E. for further remarks & the Extent of help that Govt can give on the lines suggested by S.C.

28 There has to be an Elementary Scheme approved to deal with the Whatever they may be asked to do.

DE
16/9/27

29/ Please send the file U.O. to the Dir-of

RJ
16/9.

U.O. 1801 Secy of 16-9-27

27/ Forwarded with Compliments unofficially to the Dir of Public Instruction in Mysore for favour of kindly furnishing his views in the matter at a very early date.

B.O
W Fleming
16/9.

NOTE—Contn. sheet

1833

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 192 .

Serial No.

U.O. No. 18/27-28
Dated 13.10.1927

28/ Returned with compliments.
The want of agreement between the views of the Em Dept and the Sans Comr referred to in the minute of [redacted] Asst Member is in the S. C's comm^n of 1.2.27 & its enclosure — my letter of 12.1.27. These may be regarded as superseded by Mr Subba Rao's letter of 29th July 1927, which is the result of a discussion between the Sans Comr, the Organising Scout Comr & myself at which a mutual understanding and agreement were arrived at. (Vide S.C's letter of 7 June 1927 on this file)

29/ The present proposals are in my opinion quite feasible from the point of view of the Scouts, provided the equipment referred to in the Sans letter is forthcoming. In almost all the villages there is a Scout's room where the articles can be stored and the training can be given & the Health Officer in a room or hall provided by the Scout or the local authorities or in the open air

3092/17/10

13.10 29th June Original letter returned

Please add a few lines to say that we should be grateful if the Scouts could be allowed to fall in with the arrangements & the people made, whose help is necessary for local work

Order as per letter of 7th June

30/

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24-5-27*

10/10 D 10

Wg 7/11/27 4/11/27

1833

App. F. III—2] (9.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. San 18 of 1926.

Serial No.

31/ Draft Resolution
Jom
7/11/27

32/ Please have the proposed resolution
7/11/27

33/ Typed draft submitted
Jom
9/11/27

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
24. NOV. 1927
Reg. No. 31624.

34/ For approval
RR
11/11

First member.
Dewan Bro
Finlay
H 1118 Q 12/11/27

35/ 12/11/27
15/11

FINANCIAL SECRETARY
12 NOV. 1927
No. 7170

39934
15/11

I agree. Please submit
Dewan after Xmas
36/

Lee
16/11

37/ Please put up on 24.11.
RR
16/11
16/11

Sec. to Govt
23/11/27
Dewan
16/11/27

38 Dewan
RR
23/11
Xmas

39 Dewan
24-11-27
RR
25/11

40 Govt Order issued

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24-5-27

APP. F. VI. Gl.]

2931 (11

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Section San

File No. 18-26

Serial No 1

Diary No. of letter replied to 2931

No. G 4166

General and Revenue Secretariat

the *192*

To

The Secretary Rajpur

Sir

I am directed to state that Boy Scouts might render useful assistance in carrying out, say once a week, an anti malaria Campaign in the villages in the neighbourhood of the big cities & mofussil towns in the State. The local medical officers may put them in the way of the work. The scouts will by this means, be able to

Date of issue 22/10/26

Signed by Mr M.S

periodically

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

over

(2)

to combine some useful
work with their weekly Campaign
on L

2. (I am directed to request that you will
you will be ~~kind~~ enough to ~~grant~~ permission
to proceed on furlough in connection with the
Campaign against Malaria and to forward
your opinion in the matter

I am directed to request that you will ensure the Regulations about the teaching of Hygiene to the Boy Scouts and to proceed on furlough during the period of the anti-malaria Campaign in this District and to visit villages near the Camping Grounds under the Insurance Scheme and the local medical officer in charge of the Insurance proposals. The Campaign might, perhaps, be the means of useful

I have etc

RM
17/6

Res Pen Lighthouse

memo 4/6/17

A copy of the above is forwarded with compliments and I shall be glad to receive an expression of your opinion in the matter

By order

RM
17/6

Res Pen Lighthouse

Dept
15/6/17

43960 Department of Public Health in Mysore. Fin 6111

(13)

No. C.S.S.a-7

Enc. one

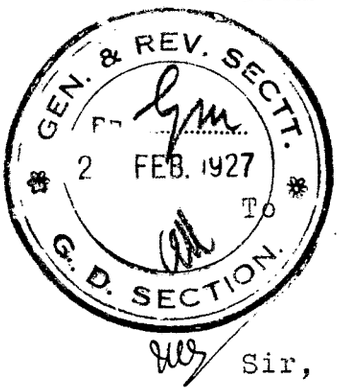
Office of the Sanitary Comissioner with the Government of Mysore,

Bangalore, dated 1st February 1927.

Sanc 18-26-2

From

B. Mahomed Usmon, Esq., L.M. & S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore



To

The General Secretary to
the Government of Mysore, Bangalore

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. G.4166/San. dated the 22nd October 1926 on the subject of utilising Boy Scouts for carrying out anti-malarial campaigns in selected town in the State, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. D2 Dis. 43/6 dated the 12th January 1927 from the Inspector General of Education stating (1) that the Boy Scouts might distribute quinine and do propogandistic work (2) that they can do this work only in the Dasara, Christmas and Summer vacations and (3) that on the analogy of a "rat week" recently organised in England, we might have a "Mosquitoe week" in Mysore. In expressing my agreement with these views, I would add that spasmodic efforts at malaria prevention might - for lack of tangible results, produce a contrary effect of shaking the confidence of the people in anti-malarial operations. Such an attitude on their part would certainly handicap organised work at some future date and should therefore be prevented.

2. If as proposed the Boy Scouts have to be impressed for anti-malarial operations, attention will have to be focussed on a few selected villages at a time, so that intensive work under all the aspects - educative, preventive and medical - could be spread out over a reasonably long period. The season during which special activities are called for is from the beginning of November to the end of January every year Presuming that the Boy Scouts will be available for this

(14)

work for a period of 3 or 4 weeks, it should be incumbent on the local body concerned to keep up the essential activities during the rest of the season by employing a paid staff.

3. In regard to the bigger Municipalities where the municipal work is fairly well organised, the prevention of malaria ought to receive continuous and sustained attention, as an integral part of municipal routine. A special staff should be told off to make house-to-house visits, detect breeding grounds and to effectively deal with them. The inception of measures other than routine which require special expenditure may also arise for consideration and, in such cases, suitable grants-in-aid may be sanctioned if necessary. The Health Officers of Bangalore and Mysore Cities and Kolar Gold Fields should be responsible to see that anti-malarial operations are carried out in a thorough and systematic manner in their jurisdiction.

4. The institution of a Mosquitoe week is largely a question of local resources and convenience. I think in that/this matter the Presidents of District Boards and Municipalities may be consulted before a definite course of action is decided upon.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sanitary Commissioner, M.G.

A.R.M.

Letter No. D2 Dis. 43/6 dated the 12th January 1927 from the Inspector General of ~~Xxxxxxx in~~ Education in Mysore, to the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore. (15

With reference to your letter No. C. 350-2 dated the 2nd Novr: 1926 about making use of the services of Scouts for periodical anti-malarial campaigns, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of letter No. 1284 dated 8th December 1926 from the Organising Scout Commissioner in the matter and to state that I am quite in agreement with the views expressed in the metter.

Copy of letter dated 8th December 1926 from the Organising Scout Commissioner, Bangalore to the Inspector General of Education in Mysore.

With reference to your letter No. D2 Dis. 2880 of 26-27 dated the 10th November 1926, I have the honor to state that the Boy Scouts in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the selected areas would be very glad to render any help that might be required of them in the anti-malaria campaign. They could distibute literature and quinine, deliver talks and ~~xixn~~ sing mosquitoe sogns and even operate magic lanterns, if supplied.

I may, however, be permitted to point out that this work would not be possible week by week but occationally when the scouts hold their camps, Dasara, Christmas and summer vocations will be the best time and if sufficient intimation is given and the materials supplied all troops will be circularised to co-operate with local medical officers conducting the campaigns.

I would also suggest a "Mosquitoe week" - a week devoted to the intensive campaign all over the State with a sole objection of spreading knowledge and destroying mosquitoes and breeding places. England had a "Rat week" recently and Mysore may have a "Mosquitoe week" in which the Boy Scouts would take a prominent part. While continuous propoganda might be carried out, such weeks to focus public attention might be very useful.

" C O P I E S "

Sanitary Commissioner, M.G.

APP. F. VI. Gl.]

(16

SUBJECT..... 2/ .....

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Section San

File No. 18-26

Serial No. 3

No. G 9196

Diary No. of letter replied to 611

To

The Sanitary Comr

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

Sir,

Date of issue 25-2-27

With refce to correspondence ending with your letter no C. 350-28 1st Feb 1927 about ~~the~~ utilising the services of Boy scouts for carrying out anti-malarial campaigns in selected ~~towns~~ area in the State I am directed to state that the object of your is not so much ~~the~~ the inauguration of an anti malarial campaign

Signed by MM-M-S

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

over

WD 01265—GPB—31,000—24-12-25

Ag

(1-7)

As the utilization of the resources of Boy Scouts in some useful work From this point of view the scheme suggested by the D.G. of Posts & Telegraphs is acceptable (~~but it is lacking~~ I am accordingly to request ~~in details~~ you to be so good as to meet the D.G. of Posts ~~this Director of Boy Scouts~~ and after due discussion forward detailed & joint proposals for the consideration of Govt

P.T.O.

I have etc

Memo. 9/9/17

Copy of the above forwarded with compts to the D.G. Posts for information

By order

for Secy to Govt

Dy Secy
Govt

Mr. M. S. M. 13.6.27

Fin 10185

Department of Public Health in Mysore.

No. C. 3.1.0-11

Enc.....

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner
with the Government of Mysore,

Bangalore, dated the 7th/9th June 1927.

San 18-26-4

From

B. Mahomed Usmon, Esq., L.M. & S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

To

R. Ranga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
General Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

RRR 11/6

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. G. 9196/San. 18-26-3 dated the 25th February 1927 about utilising the services of Boy Scouts for carrying out anti-malarial campaigns in selected areas in the State, I have the honor to state that, as desired, I met the Inspector General of Education and discussed the question in detail with him. In response to a letter dated the 21st May 1927 from him, enclosing ~~the~~ a summary of the discussion and asking for further remarks on the same, I have this day furnished a reply and expect that final detailed proposals in the matter will be submitted by him to Government in due course.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

BMahomed

Sanitary Commissioner, M. G.

Send the receipt with reply from the D.S. of Edn will be awaited, & appt. will be given & the matter allowed to remain.

A. R. M.

dm 14/6/27

RR. 14.6.27

Fin 15/6/27

dm 14/7/27

Draft noted & issued

Fin 15/6

Issued vide G 380 dt 12.7.27

[APP. F. VI. Gl.]

SUBJECT.....

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Section San

File No. 18-26

Serial No.

No. G 389

To The Dy. C. of Eon

Diary No. of letter replied to 614

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

Date of issue 12/7/27

Signed by Mr-M-9.5

Sir,

In continuation of this office memo no. G. 9197/8 of 1927 forwarding a copy of this office letter no. G. 9196/San 18-26-3 of the 7th June 27 on the subject of addressed to the Sanjeevan attaching the services of boy scouts in anti-malarial work I am directed to state that the Sanjeevan reports in his letter no C. 383-11 of 27th/29th June 1927 that he has sent a reply to you in the matter

over

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

WD 01265—GPB—31,000—24-12-25

matter & that final detailed
proposal would be sent by you
I am forwarding to you to find
as to state when your proposals
may be expected in this office

Yours very truly

[signature]

VM
1/9/17

Edn. 116.

Transferred to the G. M. Br. 30/7/27

Postal Address :—POST BOX No. 6.
Tel. Address :—EDUCAGEN. Bangalore

(2)

Department of Education.

Government of Mysore.

Fin 846
Sans 19-26-5

No. A3-1419/87 of 27-28.

Office of the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore,

Enc. 2 letters

Bangalore, 28th JULY 1927.

From

N.S. SUBBA RAO, ESQ., M.A., BAR-AT-LAW,

Offg. Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.

Dr Secy 30.7.27

GEN. REV. SECT.
30 JULY 1927
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

To

N. RAMA RAO, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,

SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS, BANGALORE.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. G. 380/Sany. 18-26 dated 12th July 1927, calling for proposals on the subject of utilising the services of boy scouts in antimalarial work, I have the honor to state that certain proposals received from the Organising Scout Commissioner on the subject were forwarded to the Senior Surgeon for opinion and he agreed to them in the main, suggesting a few modification Copies of the Organising Scout Commissioner's letters are enclosed for perusal. I submit below a set of proposals embodying the modifications suggested by the Senior Surgeon.

(1) Arrangements will be made for the training of Scout Masters and Scouts by Medical Officers on the principles and procedure of the campaign, the activities being limited, for the present, to the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and the Headquarters of other Districts. The Health Officers, o the District Medical and Sanitary Officers as the case may be, will impa the necessary instruction. The scheme may, in course of time, be extende to all centres where there are High Schools with active Scout troops.

(2) In the first year of training, the Scouts will confine themselves to obtaining Elementary knowledge as to the scope of the campaign, how it to be carried out, the identification of adults and larvae of culex and anophelas, the preparation of maps to indicate the nature of the mosqui breeding grounds etc. The experience of a year will enable the Sanit

(22

Department to decide whether and to what extent such work could be entrusted to the Scouts.

(3) The training class might consist of 16 to 20 scouts and will be held two evenings in the week for a month, classes being held preferably in the months of June or July.

(4) Only boys of and above the age of 16 in the V and VI Forms of High School classes will be chosen for the training, exclusive of scout masters.

(5) The materials required for the instruction and practical demonstration will be provided by the Medical Department, those required for the present being only a few ladles, plates, boxes, trays and mosquito boxes which the Sanitary Commissoner says could be procured locally and can be supplied easily by the local bodies.

If these proposals should ꝑ meet with the approval of Government, I request that the necessary cost may be kindly ordered to be met from the budget of the Sanitary Department, in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

[signature]

for Asst. Inspector General
Offg. Inspector General absent from station

CS.

(23

Copy of letter No. 2439 dated 9th April 1927, from the Organising Scout Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore, to the Inspector General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore.

In continuation of my letter No. 1284 of 8th December 1926, regarding the services that the scouts can render in the Anti Malaria Campaign, I have the honor to append a note on the training and instructions that would be necessar to make the work of the scouts efficient and effective.

N O T E:-

1. Arrangements might be made in important centres for the training of scout masters and scouts by medical officers in the principles and procedure of the campaign. All High School centres where there are active scout troops are suggested.

2. Classes might consist of 16 to 20 scout members and might be held two evenings in the week for a month.

3. Only boys of above the age of 16 years and of High School classes might be chosen for the class.

4. The classes might be held in June or preferably in July.

5. Each party trained will select a few villages and carry on regular work on holidays in colloboration with the local medical officers wherever possible.

6. The materials etc., necessary for the instruction and practical demonstrations may kindly be provided by the medical depot.

7. The several activities that scouts will be able to undertake are given in my letter referred to above.

For Inspector General.

CS.

Copy of letter No. 1284 dated 8th December 1926, from the Organising Scout Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore, to the Inspector General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore.

With reference to your letter No.D.2.Dis.2880 of 26-27 dated the 10th November 1926, I have the honor to state that the Boys Scouts in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the selected areas would be very glad to render any help that might be required of them in the Anti-Malaria Campaign. They could distribute literature and quinine, deliver talks and sing mosquito songs and even operate magic lanterns, if supplied.

I may, however, be permitted to point out that this work would not be possible week by week but occasionally when the scouts hold their camps, Dasara, Christmas and Summer vaaations will be the best time and if sufficient intimation is given and the materials supplied, all troops will be circularised to co-operate with local medical officers conducting the campaigns.

I would also suggest a "Mosquito Week"-- a week devoted to the intensive campaign all over the State with the sole object of spreading knowledge and destroying mosquitos and breeding places. England had a "Rat Week" recently and Mysore may have a "Mosquito Week", in which the Boys Scouts would take a prominent part. While continuous propaganda might be carried out, such weeks to focus public attention might be very useful.

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For Inspector General.

CS.

APP. F. VI. Gl.]

(24

SUBJECT.....

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Section Sani

File No. 18-26

Serial No. 6

Diary No. of letter replied to 846

No. G/1697/Cd/3

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

To The Sanitary Commr

Date of issue 13.8.27

Signed by Mr. M. G.S

Sir,

~~I am~~ directed to forward herewith by your letter no C.350-11 of the 7th / 9th June 1927 about utilising the services of Boy Scouts in anti-malarial work, I am a copy of the letter no St 3-14691 87 of 27-28 of the 29th July from the D.G. Medical Stores on its enclosure Monthly proposals in the matter and to request you to be good as to furnish us

PTO

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

10/8

Examined by .....

over

25)

information about the financial
aspect of the question ~~will be received~~ from
~~you~~ to Berne and the service from Neuchâtel
has cost. may be made

Shanahan

RR 6/8 VS 4/8

Newsy to Monk

Mot 4/8/19

Department of Public Health in Mysore. Jan 1833

No....C.550-17

Enc.....

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore

Bangalore Dated the 30th August 19-7. 1st Sep (26

Sans 18-26-7

From,

B. Mahomed Usmon Esq., L. M. & S.,
Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore.

To,

R. Ranga Rao Esq., B. A., B. L.,
General Secretary to the Government of Mysore
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference ot your letter No. G. 1697/Sany 18-26-6 dated the 13th instant forwarding copy of communications from the Inspector-General of Education and Organising Scout Commissioner submitting their proposals on the subject of utilising the services of Boy Scouts in Anti Malarial work &c., I have the honor to furnish hereunder the necessary information asked for in respect of the financial aspect of the question.

1. The training work may be undertaken in the centres of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Head quarters of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan. The Districts of Chitaldrug Tumkur and Kolar may for the present be omitted as these are not known to be generally afflicted with Malaria. The training will thus be restricted to five centres.

2. In each centre, 16 scouts and 4 scout masters would in the first instance be trained.

3. The equipment at the start would have to be as follows per centre.-

   (i) 3. Mosquito boxes for breeding out mosquitoes from larvae.

   (ii) 6. enamel ladles for collecting larvae.

   iii) 12. enamel plates (about 1 litre capacity each) for separating apparently culex and anophlene larvae.

   (iv) 6. Aluminium or enamel dessert spoons for picking out larvae.

   (v) 3 enamel trays 12" X 6" for breeding larvae.

   (vi) 3 dozen test tubes (rimless) 6" X ¾" for catching adult mosquitoes.

   (vii) 1 Lb absorbent cotton for packing mosquitoes for identification and for miscellaneous work.

(viii) ½ Oz chloroform for killing the adults.

(ix) 1. Gross pill boxes for sending out mosquitoes for identification.

(x) 1 Set drawing materials.

(xi) 3 hand lenses.

(xii) 1 Lb twine.

(xiii) some tissue paper white paper green camphor &c.,

4. The estimated cost of this equipment would be about Rs. 100/- per set which may be met from the State, Municipal and District Funds in equal proportions.

As regards accommodation I would suggest that the local scout association building if there may be any or a room in the District Board or Municipal office to be made available for the training and for the Laboratory.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Sanitary Commissioner.

(28)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

----ooo----

25/4
Sam 18-26-8

R E A D.-

1. Letter No. Ag1419/87 of 27-28, - dated the 29th July 1927 from the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, submitting proposals for utilising the services of Boy Scouts in Anti-Malarial work

2. Letter No. C.550-17, dated the - 30th August/1st September 1927, from the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore furnishing information in respect of the financial aspects of the proposals made by the Director of Public Instruction.

ORDER No G 6279-83 Sam 18-26-8
5th Dec.
BANGALORE, ~~NOVR~~. 1927.

~~Government consider that~~ it would be useful to utilise the services of Boy - Scouts in ~~carrying~~ doing Anti-Malarial work, - The Scouts will, it is hoped, be able to combine some useful work with their camping out.

2. The Sanitary Commissioner and the Director of Public Instruction were consulted in the matter. The following are the ~~joint~~ suggestions furnished by them jointly in the - matter:-

(a) Training of Scout Masters by Medical or Sanitary Officers on the principles and procedure of the - -

(29

campaign, the activities being limited for the present to the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the District Headquarter - Towns of Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan Districts.

(b) In the first year of training, - the Scouts may be given ele- - mentary knowledge as to the -- scope of the campaign, how it is to be carried out, the - - identification of adults and - larve of culex, the prepara- - tion of maps to indicate the - nature of mosquito breeding -- grounds, etc.

(c) The training class might consist of 16 Scouts and 4 Scout Masters and be held two evenings in the week for a month, classes being held preferably in -- the months of June or July.

(d) Only boys of and above the age - of 16 in the V and VI Forms of High School Classes may be - - chosen for the training exclusive of Scout Masters.

(e) Supply of materials required for the instruction and practical demonstration may be made by the Sanitary Department.

(30

(f) The equipment required at the start estimated at Rs. 100 per set per centre ~~is stated to be the~~ as follow~~s~~ing:-

(i) 3 Mosquito boxes for breeding out mosquitoes from larvae.

(ii) 6 Enamel ladles for collecting larvae.

(iii) 12 Enamel plates of about 1 litre capacity each for separating, apparently - culex and anophlene larvae.

(iv) 6 Aluminium or enamel dessert spoons for picking out larvae.

(v) 3 Enamel trays 12" X 6" for breeding larvae.

(vi) 3 dozen test tubes (rimless 6" X $\frac{3}{4}$" for catching - - adult mosquitoes.

(vii) 1 lb. absorbent cotton for packing mosquitoes for - indentification and for miscellaneous work.

(viii) $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. chloroform for killing the adults.

(ix) 1 Gross pill boxes for sending out mosquitoes for - identification.

(x) 1 Set drawing materials.

(xi) 3 Hand lenses.

(xii) 1 Lb. twine.

(xiii) Some tissue paper, white -- paper, green camphor &c.

(g) The training can be given by the - - Health Officers of the District - in a room or hall provided by the Scouts or by the High School Authorities or in the open air.

3. Government are pleased to accept the recommendations of the Director of - Public Instruction and the Sanitary Commissioner. The scheme may be tried in the centres referred to above for a pe- - riod for the information of Government. period of one year & a report sent at the end of the period

4. The cost involved in giving effect to the proposal may be met wholly -- from the State Funds during the above period by necessary reappropriation of - - funds under "22. Sanitation and Vaccination."

5. The training given to and the --- work done by the Scouts should not be allowed to fall into a dull routine but - - should have an element of sport. Ar- -- rangements may be made, wherever the people who are helped can afford it, to provide some treat including some light refreshments to the Scouts so that the boys may feel away happy.

The Scouts who are placed in the Work

Govt trust that the public in habitants of the area, where the Scouts are working in their work will realise that the Scouts are rendering a service & will be prompted to afford the Scouts that the Govt are entitled to their hospitality and good will.

7

General Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction.
The Sanitary Commissioner.
The Deputy Commrs., of Bangalore, - Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts.
The President, City Ml. Council, - Mysore City.
The Munl. Commr., City Ml. Cl., -- Bangalore, through the President City Ml. Cl., Bangalore City.
The Comptr., thro' the Finl. Sectt.
Press Table
Copy to Development Secretariat.

Image sent to papers also.

E.W.M.

S. O.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. G. 6279-83—Sany.18-26-8, dated 5th December 1927.

Boy Scouts in Anti-Malarial Work.

Passes orders about utilising the services of ——.

READ—

Letter No. A3. 1419—87 of 27-28, dated the 29th July 1927, from the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, submitting proposals for utilising the services of Boy Scouts in Anti-Malarial work.

2. Letter No. C. 350-17, dated the 30th August—1st September 1927, from the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore, furnishing information in respect of the financial aspect of the proposals made by the Director of Public Instruction.

ORDER No. G. 6279-83—SANY. 18-26-8, DATED 5TH DECEMBER 1927.

As it would be useful to utilise the services of Boy Scouts in doing Anti-Malarial work, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Director of Public Instruction were consulted in the matter. The following are the suggestions furnished by them jointly in the matter:—

(*a*) Training of Scout Masters by Medical or Sanitary Officers on the principles and procedure of the campaign, the activities being limited for the present to the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the District Headquarter Towns of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts.

(*b*) In the first year of training, the Scouts may be given elementary knowledge as to the scope of the campaign, how it is to be carried out, the identification of adults and larvae of culex, the preparation of maps to indicate the nature of mosquito breeding grounds, etc.

(*c*) The training class might consist of sixteen Scouts and Four Scout Masters and be held two evenings in the week for a month, classes being held preferably in the months of June or July.

(*d*) Only boys of and above the age of sixteen in the V and VI Forms of High School classes may be chosen for the training exclusive of Scout Masters.

(*e*) Supply of materials required for the instruction and practical demonstration may be made by the Sanitary Department.

(*f*) The equipment required at the start estimated at Rs. 100 per set per centre as follows:—

(i) Three Mosquito boxes for breeding out mosquitoes from larvae.

(ii) Six enamel ladles for collecting larvae.

(iii) Twelve enamel plates of about litre capacity each for separating, apparently culex and anophelene larvae.

(iv) Six aluminium or enamel desert spoons for picking out larvae.

(v) Three enamel trays 12 "X 6" for breeding larvae.

(vi) Three dozen test tubes (rimless) 6" X $\frac{3}{4}$" for catching adult mosquitoes.

(vii) One lb. absorbent cotton for packing mosquitoes for identification and for miscellaneous work.

(viii) Half oz. chloroform for killing the adults.

(ix) One gross pill boxes for sending out mosquitoes for identification.

(x) One set drawing materials.

(xi) Three hand lenses.

(xii) One lb. twine.

(xiii) Some tissue paper, white paper, green camphor, etc.

(*g*) The training can be given by the Health Officers of the District in a room or hall provided by the Scouts or by the High School Authorities or in the open air.

2. Government are pleased to accept the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction and the Sanitary Commissioner. The scheme may be tried in the centres referred to above for a period of one year and a report sent at the end of the period for the information of Government.

3. The cost involved in giving effect to the proposal may be met wholly from the State Funds during the above period by necessary reappropriation of funds under "22. Sanitation and Vaccination".

4. The training given to and the work done by the Scouts should not be allowed to fall into a dull routine but should have an element of sport. Government trust that the inhabitants of the areas where the Scouts are engaged in their work will realise that they stand to gain considerably by the services rendered by the Scouts and that the latter are entitled to their hospitality and good will.

R. RANGA RAO,
General Secretary to Government

To—The Director of Public Instruction in Mysore.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts.
The President, City Municipal Council, Mysore.
The Municipal Commissioner, City Municipal Council, Bangalore, through the President, City Municipal Council, Bangalore.
The Comptroller, through the Financial Secretariat.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—P. S. R. N.

W D 1456—GPB—500—14-12-27

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